

League moves towards peace

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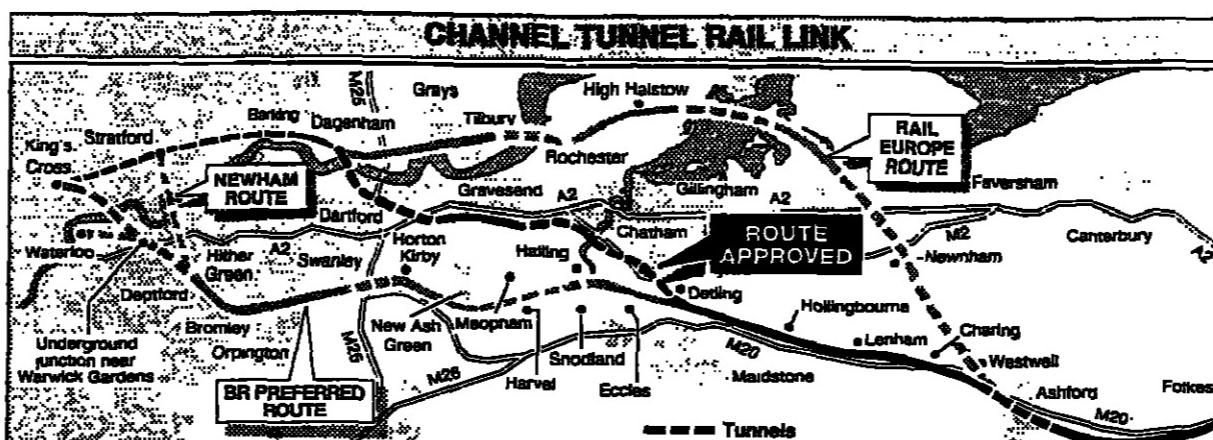
## Rifkind overrules BR on Channel link

By MICHAEL DYNES AND PHILIP WEBSTER

MALCOLM Rifkind yesterday announced the government's choice of route for the high-speed rail link from the Channel tunnel to London and immediately ran into conflict with the tunnel builders and British Rail, who denounced the decision as "a disaster" and "a golden opportunity missed".

The transport secretary's ruling that the line should run to King's Cross through Essex instead of British Rail's preferred southerly route means it is unlikely to open this century. Sir Bob Reid, the BR chairman, said it would also add about £750 million to the cost.

Mr Rifkind's announcement delighted the Conservative party conference and a



group of MPs who feared for their marginal seats along the southern route through northeast Kent, but he was immediately accused of political expediency by Sir Bob, who said the minister had accepted that BR's suggested line was "the preferred transport solution".

Sir Bob said the government had missed a golden opportunity to bring about a dramatic improvement in rail services for domestic as well as international passengers.

"The route chosen will take

commuters where they don't want to go and add up to 20 minutes to their overall journey to work." But asked if he was going to resign, he said: "Oh no. For heaven's sake. If you are in the middle of a pantomime, you want to stay with it."

Mr Rifkind told the Conservative party conference and a

delays the decision would cause "The government has taken a terrible step in persuading itself that construction need not begin until the end of the century," he said. "I am completely unhappy with this announcement. It is a disaster."

Mr Rifkind told the Conservative party conference and a

ing the decision to the conference because he wanted to minimise blight and uncertainty. The government had taken into account the long-term requirements for rail freight and decided that a route approaching central London from the east, via Stratford, would "not only satisfy our transport objectives, but greatly minimise the impact of the line on the environment and on residential property. It also offers substantial development along the east Thames corridor."

Mr Rifkind said that there was sufficient capacity on existing lines to meet likely demand until 2005, but British

Rail estimates that demand may exceed capacity by 1998, five years after the Channel tunnel is due to open. BR had been working towards a target date of 1998 for the opening of the link, and had spent £140 million on property purchases and surveys for the southerly route.

All that work will have to be

scrapped. Property purchases and surveys for the chosen line will cost about £60 million and take about two years and parliamentary approval could take another two years. Allowing six years for construction, the line is unlikely to be ready before 2001.

The choice of route was a

victory for Michael Heseltine,

the environment secretary

who is keen to see expansion

eastwards along the Thames

and for Treasury officials, who

were reluctant to commit

government funds at this

stage. Mr Rifkind has, how-

ever, won Treasury agreement

that public money might have

to be invested eventually.

Mr Rifkind told reporters

that he would like to see the

link funded 100 per cent by

the private sector, but there

might have to be considera-

tion of private-public ven-

tures. John Prescott, the

shadow transport secretary

who welcomed the govern-

ment's conversion to an eastern approach, called for concrete proposals on funding.

Early indications suggested that private sector companies are sceptical about financing the £4.5 billion scheme without some element of government subsidy. An early partnership between BR, Trafalgar House and BICC was rejected by the government because it needed a £2 billion public subsidy to make the link commercially viable.

Surveys by Peda, the planning and development consultants, doubted whether either of the two proposed routes could generate more than £100 million in property developments, leaving another £4.4 billion to be found.

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## Thatcher wins Tory adoration at conference

By OUR POLITICAL STAFF

MARGARET Thatcher received a five-minute standing ovation yesterday as rank-and-file adoration of the former prime minister threatened to overwhelm a Conservative conference still displaying divisions over Europe.

The conference teetered on the edge of chaos as conference representatives called for Mrs Thatcher to speak. The chairman, Sir Joseph Barnard, trying to press on with conference business was greeted with boos; slow handclaps and footstamping. The ovation led by John Major followed Mrs Thatcher's first appearance on the conference platform since she was ousted from the leadership. Eventually the hubbub died when Sir Joseph said he had received a message from



Prime time: John Major leads the enthusiastic applause for Mrs Thatcher on the conference platform yesterday

### TODAY IN THE TIMES

#### CUTBACKS



Professor Karol Sikora has halved the number of second opinions offered to worried NHS patients by his hospital department because, he says, he can no longer afford them

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#### ORIENT EXPRESSION



Picasso? No, Japanese. But then, as a special report on the growth and complexities of the country's culture reveals, art in Japan was never immune to foreign influences

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There are 12 pages of top jobs in today's appointments section, which is circulated in Britain.



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## Navy lifts blockade of Croatian ports

From ANNE McELVOY IN ZAGREB

THE Yugoslav armed forces began lifting a naval blockade of Croatian ports yesterday as the ceasefire held across the republic.

The first solid indication that the new hull in the fighting had some chance of succeeding came when naval vessels unsailed Zadar. The Adriatic port was one of seven where the federal armed forces agreed to lift their week-old blockade if Croatia ended a siege of federal barracks in the region simultaneously. The leaders of Serbia and Croatia will meet in The Hague today as the European Community tries to use the hull to separate the two sides.

Hans van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister, will meet Franjo Tudjman, the Croatian president, Slobodan

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## Amazing descent of the woman in the iron mask

*The entry of Mrs Thatcher, awaited so breathlessly by the Tory conference, was watched by Matthew Parris*

thing as society . . .

The hall waited. Then the platform party paraded like the Red Sea awaiting the most important Israeli of all. Leaving a 50 yard gap at its centre, ministers crowded to each side as though to receive in their midst a radio active rod.

And she simply walked on, with Mr Major.

A conventional entrance, an unconventional welcome. The conference erupted, leaping to its feet. If there were any doubts for whom, the Prime Minister settled it:

*At last the wets have their day*

TEARS FOR MAFFIE MEET

modestly bowing to the obvious he stood, and clapped. Immodestly bowing to the obvious, she sat, and acknowledged it.

Now that everyone applauds everything, you have to cheer too. There was a huge cheer for Mrs Thatcher, she stood, waved, sat, stood, waved, and sat again. Shouts, continued. But still she did not speak. Brows furrowed. Was she all right?

"Speech!" someone shouted and soon everyone was shouting "Speech". This had not been scripted. The podium mafia looked worried. Mr Patten scowled. And on it went "Speech".

I cannot report that Mrs Thatcher shook her head, wrote a note, or did anything to indicate unwillingness to speak. Her face showed only rapture. But around her the men in dark suits were frowning and growling to each other. Suddenly the chairman took the initiative.

"I have received a message," he shouted. "I have received a message from Mrs Thatcher" . . . the crowd fell silent . . . and she has asked us to continue with the programme."

Had she? We looked at her, the Woman in the Iron Mask. Her face now was expressionless, the men in dark suits were smiling. Mr

Continued on page 20, col 8

## Taxmen tackle the universities

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

UNIVERSITIES and polytechnics stand to lose millions of pounds in tax on business built up with the encouragement of the government.

The Inland Revenue has warned universities that they may be liable for corporation tax on consultancy fees and conference lettings over the past six years. Although now a vital part of university and polytechnic income, such business has always been treated as exempt from the tax because of the institutions' charitable status.

Local tax inspectors have started to examine some universities' accounts to establish which of their activities constitute trading and bring in profits. John Isaac, deputy chairman of the board of the Inland Revenue, has written to the vice-chancellors, giving his view that consultancy and lettings are taxable.

The vice-chancellors are angry that universities that have been most successful in following ministers' advice to increase private income now face potentially crippling bills. Although they can use tax avoidance schemes to protect themselves in future, retrospective payments of 30 per cent of profits would amount to several million pounds.

Calculating the full cost will be a lengthy exercise because inspectors will have to determine which business is genuinely educational and which to classify as trading.

Conferences, for example, will remain exempt if they are academic. The difficulty will be compounded by the fact that most universities do not distinguish between research and consultancy fees.

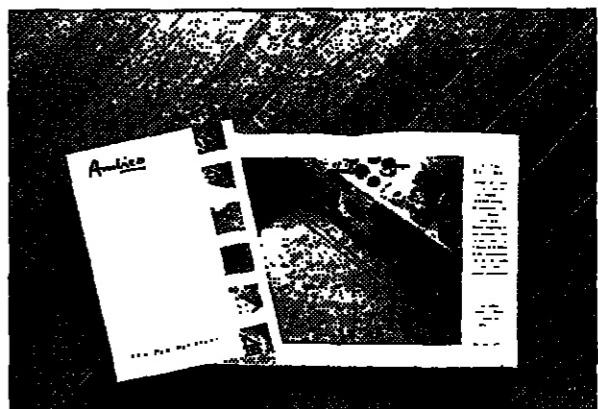
A spokesman for the vice-chancellors said: "All the cash generated from these activities is ploughed back into the universities' educational work, so we would hope for an extra concession. Nobody wants to evade tax if it is due, but we have reached proper agreements on value-added tax, so we think it is a bit unfair if this is left to local discretion."

The vice-chancellors are seeking national negotiations, and university finance officers have also asked for a meeting with the Inland Revenue.

A loss of income from letting accommodation would be particularly damaging, since universities have now built up a lucrative conference and holiday trade. Constructing much-needed student residences is made an economic proposition partly through

Continued on page 20, col 3

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## Waldegrave faces Labour criticism over 'political' appointment



Waldegrave: wringing his hands over hospital trusts

THE commission of enquiry into London's hospitals to be announced by William Waldegrave, the health secretary, in Blackpool today, is to be chaired by Sir Bernard Tomlinson, a pathologist and a former regional health authority chairman.

However, both the appointment and the decision to make the announcement in Blackpool was last night seen by health analysts as another political banana skin casting doubt on whether the enquiry will be really independent.

Sir Bernard was appointed chairman of Northern regional authority in 1985 by Norman Fowler, the then social services secretary. The choice of a known Tory appointee is likely to be seized on by the Labour party which has campaigned vigorously over the proliferation of Tory

supporters in key health service posts.

Although Sir Bernard, aged 71, emeritus professor of pathology at Newcastle University, brings a wealth of experience as both a manager and a doctor to the financial problems facing London, where he trained, some fear that his hands will be tied by the government.

There was also scepticism about the government's attempts to distance the enquiry from Mr Waldegrave's decision to freeze trust bids from London's top teaching hospitals. That move, leaked on Tuesday night, comes in the wake of growing concern about the impact of the internal market in London and the likelihood of politically damaging headlines announcing ward closures this winter. Mr Waldegrave will give details of the commis-

The choice of a known Tory to head the London health service enquiry raises doubts about its independence, reports Jill Sherman

sion's terms of reference at the Conservative conference and emphasise the need to reorganise the capital's services which has historically been overbedded and overstuffed. Nine out of the 12 London teaching hospitals are now in financial difficulties because they have had fewer referrals than they expected as GPs send their patients to cheaper local hospitals in the shire counties.

The commission is expected to draw up a gradual programme of reducing acute services in the capital and is likely to recommend that one or more teaching hospitals should close. It will also advise Mr Waldegrave on whether to approve a £1.75 million teaching hospital in Bloomsbury and a new £74 million phase of St Mary's hospital, Paddington.

Mr Waldegrave's move to shelve at least four of the 14 trust bids from acute hospitals in the Thames regions will inevitably, though perhaps unfairly, throw a question mark over the viability of the hospitals concerned: St Mary's, St Thomas and St Bartholomew's, central London, and King's College in Camberwell.

The decision to put their applications on ice is thought to have been made to avoid head-

lines about cuts in second wave trusts. The Labour party had been so adept at linking the financial difficulties at Guy's Trust to the reforms that Mr Waldegrave feared the same could happen to a string of other top hospitals, one source said.

Mr Waldegrave, who is said to have been "wringing his hands" over the decision, was planning to make an announcement to Parliament next week. He was to say that although most of the 113 trust applications would go ahead underlining the government's confidence in the reforms, four would be temporarily vetoed pending the London enquiry. The leak this week could not have been more disastrous in presentation terms, according to senior government sources.

Yesterday Labour claimed the London enquiry was a govern-

ment admission of failing to predict the detrimental effects of an internal market on the city. Robin Cook, Opposition health spokesman, said that over a year ago he had published a leaked report in which managers had issued a warning that the result of putting London hospitals into a market in healthcare would be unplanned closures. "There is one key question that William Waldegrave must answer tomorrow. If opting out is too risky for hospitals in London, why is he taking the same gamble with hospitals everywhere else?"

Last night, the Institute of Health Services Management welcomed the move to hold a London enquiry and to hold back London trust applications.

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Letters, page 15

## Ford unions call for work security as 1,000 jobs go

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

UNIONS are to demand job security at Ford's 21 British plants in pay talks next week as the company seeks 1,000 redundancies before the end of the year.

Ford plants, where car sales have fallen by more than 100,000 this year, have already lost 2,600 manual workers this year by voluntary redundancy.

The new cuts will mean 500 fewer jobs at Halewood, Merseyside, and 300 at Dagenham, Essex. The others will be at Enfield in north London, Belfast, Ayley, Essex, and Swansea, Bridgend and Treforest in south Wales.

The losses add to a list of job cuts over the past few days which, opposition leaders and union officials claim, confound government reassurances that the recession is over. The biggest include 750 redundancies at Filton, the glassmaker in St Helens, Lancashire, and 700 at Unisys, an American-owned electronics plant based in Livingston, Scotland.

Gordon Brown, Labour's industry spokesman, said the redundancies meant that this was one of the worst weeks of the recession.

Jimmy Airlie, secretary of the Ford national union negotiating committee who will lead Monday's negotiations,

said: "This news nails the Tory lies that the recession is over. All the evidence shows that it is deepening."

Increasing concern over the effects of the recession on Ford has led union leaders negotiating for 29,000 assembly line workers to press for a job security clause.

Last year the company suffered its first financial deficit for 20 years with a pre-tax loss of £274 million and there have been few signs that the company is turning back the tide this year.

Sales have continued to dwindle with the new car market down by more than 21 per cent in the first nine months. Ford says the total market will be only 1.55 million this year, compared with two million in 1990 and a record 2.3 million in 1989.

Dagenham has survived the worst of the recession by exporting about 10,000 Fiesta cars a month and almost 80 per cent of its engine production. Halewood, however, has no export market for its Escort and Orion cars, forcing Ford to put the plant's 3,800 assembly workers on alternate weekly working and to cancel night shifts.

Halewood can make 1,100 cars daily, but has been working at half that capacity. Ford has also been forced to reduce prices by up to £800 a car to keep sales moving.

Ford has said that all the cutbacks would be achieved through voluntary redundancies, early retirement and natural wastage.

Pay rises for managers have averaged 8.9 per cent over the year to August but are expected to fall to 7.2 per cent this year, according to a survey of 22,460 posts carried out by Reward Group, the remuneration consultants (Ross Tissman writes).

Yesterdays the National Trust yesterday launched an appeal to help save the South Downs, England's National Park that never was.

It did so amid signs of trouble with the first official plan to protect the downs, the chalk hills sweeping 70 miles from Eastbourne to Winchester, which were in the initial list of proposed national parks in 1947, but never subsequently designated.

Squabbles between the 13 local authorities involved are now putting at risk the conservation board, which has at last been planned to protect the downs as a whole.

Yesterday Angus Stirling,

the National Trust's director-general, said the downs, celebrated by Bellok, Kipling and Edward Thomas, constituted a dramatic, marvellous and unspoiled landscape now under severe threat. The trust is seeking to raise £1 million over the next three years to buy new areas of downland and continue the management of its existing 10,000 acres.

Launching the appeal from the trust's latest acquisition at

the heart of the downs, the 350-acre Frog Field farm near Alfriston in Sussex — close to Clergy House, the trust's first acquisition, in 1896 — Mr Stirling said that the downs were quintessentially English and a landscape of enormous serenity, "the land of the skylark and the Adonis blue butterflies".

Now, he said, they were threatened more than most other parts of unspoiled countryside by ribbon development, housing, quarrying, sports facilities and business parks, while the sheep farming that had shaped them was no

longer economic. "In West Sussex alone, one third of the downland was lost between the years 1971 and 1981."

This is a process which has been going on since the second world war and is still going on now." The trust had a large and growing commitment to protect the downs, he said.

However, problems are emerging with a long-awaited commitment from the public sector, the proposal made earlier this year for a conservation board for the South Downs area of outstanding natural beauty, to be run jointly by the Countryside

Commission, East and West Sussex county councils and the 11 district councils in the area.

The commission has offered to provide 50 per cent of the initial budget, estimated at £1 million a year for the first three years, and it has been intended that the board should come into operation in April next year.

But it is now at risk as the councils concerned have been unable to agree on the powers it should have, with some of the districts, in particular Hove and Lewes, holding out for more representation and

## New funds urged for NHS trusts

By JILL SHERMAN  
SOCIAL SERVICES  
CORRESPONDENT

HEALTH service trusts may have to reduce the number of operations they carry out unless they are given additional funding this year, according to a report published today.

The report, based on a questionnaire survey of chief executives of 41 of the 57 trusts, says that many trusts are under financial strain having treated more patients than planned. The findings, by the management consultancy Newchurch, which back up a survey by *The Times* last week, will increase pressure on William Waldegrave, the health secretary, when he faces the Tory conference today.

In the Newchurch sample, nearly one in four trusts said that they were overspent due to treating more patients than agreed in block contracts with health authorities. Several trusts had not received the expected income from GP fundholders and from other referrals outside contracts.

*The Newchurch Guide to NHS Trusts* (Newchurch & Company Ltd, 12 Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6AX)

## Nimmo charged

Derek Nimmo, the actor, has been charged with drink-driving after being stopped by police in Plymouth yesterday. Police said Nimmo, aged 58, was given a breath test after his Rolls-Royce was stopped by a patrol car. Nimmo, who is appearing in *The Cabinet Minister* at the Theatre Royal, London, is due to appear before magistrates in Plymouth tomorrow.

## Action on homes

Virginia Bottomley, the health minister, will demand full details of a report into children's homes in Bradford that alleges sexual abuse, prostitution and assaults on staff, unless urgent action is taken to control youngsters, it emerged last night. The government is to monitor the homes after the investigation by six child-care experts set up in the wake of the Staffordshire pin-down scandal.

## Poll tax enquiry

Birmingham city council has suspended two junior members of its poll tax staff while auditors investigate alleged irregularities in the collection of the charge. Sir Richard Knowles, leader of the council, said yesterday that there had been too many poll tax errors for them to be a coincidence. Roger Burton, city treasurer, said the sums appeared to be small and the police had not been called in.

## Body found

Spanish police have found a body which they believe to be that of Alexandra Lye, the British nurse missing from her holiday apartment in Agua de la Sierra, near Almeria, since August. A murder enquiry was begun after bloodstains were found in the hallway leading from her door. A Briton who runs a bar in Agua de la Sierra was arrested with his wife. He is still being held on a homicide charge. His wife was released.



The search goes on: Angus Stirling, director general of the National Trust, looks for crane flies inside an insect sweep net yesterday after launching a £1 million appeal in East Sussex to finance the trust's drive to buy further areas of the South Downs

£1m appeal to save the serene South Downs

By MICHAEL McCARTHY



Family woman: Anna Turnbull-Walker with her children Fay, Noah and Isaac

## Lawyer is mother of the year

By MATTHEW D'ANCONA

ANNA Turnbull-Walker, a solicitor with three children under the age of eight, has been named Working Mother of the Year.

Mrs Turnbull-Walker, aged 40, of Lewisham, southeast London, was nominated by her husband, David, also a solicitor. She began her work as a criminal advocate for Hattie Wyatt in Gravesend, Kent, before 8am and returns home at 3.30pm so that she can spend time with her children, Isaac, aged seven, Fay, five, and Noah, two. She has campaigned to improve the working conditions of other mothers employed by her firm.

The award, organised by the Working Mothers Association in conjunction with *She* magazine and Reed Personnel Services, attracted 200 entries. Mrs Turnbull-Walker said that she was surprised to have won and attributed her success to careful time management. "I'm tired a lot of the time, but I'm very organised," she said. "It helps if you have a supportive partner."

John Crewe, who accepted the Employer of the Year Award on behalf of American Express, said that a corporate culture supportive to working mothers made business sense. "It is not just philanthropy," he said. "It gives our company a competitive edge and lets us attract better people."

Christy McElderry, of Sheffield, received the Thank-You Award, for her services to child care.

## 'Miracle' is medieval alchemy, says scientist

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

luck is believed to hit Naples and, more recently, its football team if the miracle fails to occur, which it has from time to time.

Luigi Garlaschelli, an organic chemist at the university of Pavia, became interested in the ceremony after spotting some correspondence in a magazine run by Cicab, the Italian equivalent of the US Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims on the Paranormal.

The authors, Franco Ramacci and Sergio Della Sala, of the neurology department of San Paolo hospital, Milan, proposed that the miracle might be a thixotropic effect, by which certain gels turn into liquids when they are

stirred or vibrated before resolidifying. To support the hypothesis, Dr Garlaschelli tried to make a gel which not only resembled the blood but used ingredients and techniques that would have been available in the 14th century.

A solution of hydrated ferric chloride, to which calcium carbonate was slowly added, was sieved through a tube. Animal gut or parchment would work just as well, Dr Garlaschelli said. The solution was allowed to evaporate, after which salt was added.

The resulting gel liquefied when shaken turned gently around in a glass container of the kind used for the

saint's blood. A colour match was made by varying the levels of salt. Ferric chloride is plentiful in molybrite, found around active volcanoes such as Vesuvius, near Naples.

Dr Garlaschelli, whose findings are published today in the British journal *Nature* under the headline *Working Bloody Miracles*, speculates that a medieval alchemist or artist might have stumbled across the recipe while experimenting, or in search of a new pigment.

"The chemical nature of the Naples relic can be established only by opening the vial, but a complete analysis is forbidden by the Catholic Church. Our rep-

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# Losses in art warehouse blaze may reach £100m

By STEWART TENDER AND SARAH JANE CHECKLAND

ESTIMATED losses in the London art warehouse fire rose yesterday to up to £100 million as one loss adjuster described the blaze as the "Piper Alpha disaster of the art world" and praised a strong room that may have prevented even more damage.

Scotland Yard yesterday appealed for witnesses who might have seen anything suspicious before the blaze started at the warehouse, owned by James Bourlet and Sons, on an industrial estate at Feltham, near Heathrow airport. A team from the Yard's fire investigation unit worked amid the debris yesterday and is expected to remain at the scene for the rest of the week.

The fire broke out on Monday evening after an intruder alarm was activated. The Bourlet company is one of the country's leading art packers and transporters, and Van Gogh's *Rises*, sold for £30 million, and the Badminton cabinet have been stored there. Police are awaiting results of scientific tests before saying whether the fire is arson. The investigation is described as standard practice for a building storing valuable goods.

If the fire is arson, police, who yesterday put the losses at anywhere between £50 million and £100 million, have yet to find a motive. There is speculation in the art world that the fire may have been started to conceal a theft by burglars. Philip Saunders, editor of *Trace* magazine, which publicises stolen art, said: "They need only one item worth £250,000 to make it worthwhile. Whatever it was would be suspected as destroyed." The intruder alarm alert was significant, he said.

Many artefacts were stored in the main area of the two-storey warehouse and these are said to have been destroyed, but high-value paintings kept in a strong room with temperature and humidity controls have survived. The strong room was built in the late Seventies and consists of two rooms surrounded by a 1ft-thick wall of concrete with special doors.

A locksmith had to cut and drill his way into the strong room after the fire and there was relief when the doors were open. Paintings were brought out still hot 24 hours after the

## Holiday dreams go upmarket

By HARVEY ELLIOTT  
TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

MORE holidaymakers are making their travel dreams come true by ignoring the recession and moving sharply upmarket, a leading travel agent says.

Given unlimited funds, a third of British holidaymakers would take a world cruise or lounge on a Caribbean beach. Only 2 per cent made it to the Caribbean last year, however, and the number who took a world cruise was too small to measure, according to the biggest travel agency chain, Lunn Poly.

During this summer's peak period holidaymakers paid on average £375 a person, 17 per cent more than last year. The increase was caused by holidaymakers' determination to match as nearly as possible their aspirations with what they could afford, rather than price rises.

Peter Rothwell, Lunn Poly's marketing director, said: "Over the last couple of years of deep recession, we have seen the prices paid by customers rising well beyond inflation and well beyond the average brochure price rise. What we deduced from this is that people are continuing to trade up to higher quality holidays."

Instead of staying close to home after the Gulf war, 11 per cent of holidaymakers travelled outside Europe, up from only 3 per cent venturing far afield in 1988. The industry is confidently predicting strong growth in all sections of the market.

"With the Gulf war, the collapse of ILG [International Leisure Group] and the ethnic violence in Yugoslavia, 1991 has probably been the most dramatic year ever in travel," Mr Rothwell said. Yet bookings for winter are 52 per cent up on the same time last year, and next summer is already showing a 33 per cent increase on this year.

## Woodland cache 'was link to Ellis'

By LIN JENKINS

THE chance find of a cache of arms, bomb-making equipment and explosives by two forestry workers provided the link between an IRA bombing campaign and Desmond Ellis, the Central Criminal Court in London was told yesterday.

David Jeffreys, QC, for the prosecution, said detailed forensic testing had already established links between the car bomb that injured Sir Stewart Pringle, commandant general of the Royal Marines, the bomb aimed at the First Battalion the Irish Guards, two planted in Oxford Street and two which exploded at the home of Lord Havers, the then Attorney-general Sir Michael Havers.

The cache contained much of the same equipment used in the bombings, which indicated that it was the hiding place used by the IRA unit that had carried them out, with the loss of three lives, in late 1981, he said.

Keys to a van, which had been packed with shrapnel bombs that were detonated as the coach carrying the Irish Guards passed on October 10, were found in one of the two dustbins buried in the ground. The cache was discovered nearly two years later when Timothy Sheldon and Derek Turner were clearing land ready for planting on Path Hill farm in the Oxfordshire village of Whitchurch, near Pangbourne, Berkshire.

Mr Sheldon uncovered the top of a plastic dustbin lid and found walkie-talkies and "something soft, wrapped in plastic", which turned out to be explosives, Mr Jeffreys said.

Inspector Alec Edwards, of the Anti Terrorist Squad, uncovered a second dustbin. Both were packed full with explosives, transceivers, an Armalite rifle, pistols, revolvers and ammunition. Police also found detonators and time power units to control explosions identical to



Survivors: sculptures at the London art warehouse damaged by fire, which, according to one theory, may have been meant to mask a burglary

## Dixie Dean sets a new record

By JOHN SHAW

THE magic of Dixie Dean, Everton's greatest star and one of the best-known football names on Merseyside, came alive again in a sale of his medals at Christie's in Glasgow yesterday.

Dean's first division championship medal from 1927-28 went to Gordon Wallis, a private collector from Kent who paid £9,350 and set a new world record for a football medal. Everton were the underdogs. The club won the championship for the third time in its history that season but it is best remembered for Dean's record 60 league goals.

The National Galleries of Merseyside bought five lots, paying £3,300 for a 15-carat gold FA Charity Shield winners' medal from 1932 (est £1,000-£2,000). Dean scored four of Everton's goals that day in their 5-3 defeat of Newcastle United.

Dean was born in Birkenhead in 1907. When he was 11 he was playing regularly in a local team of 16-year-olds. He joined Everton in 1925-6, and died at the Goodison Park ground after an Everton-Liverpool derby game in 1980.

The sale made £143,545 with only 3 per cent unsold.

Television cameras filmed the "near mob riot" as parents threatened her and Paul Lee, the social work director, with violence. "No one tried to calm the situation, it was a very distressing experience," said Mrs Millar. The crowd

## Orkney social workers faced 'near mob riot'

By KERRY GILL

SOCIAL workers on the Orkney islands found their offices occupied by an angry mob after Sheriff David Kelbie had said that procedures taken by the children's panel and its reporter, Gordon Sloan, had been flawed as to be incompetent. He had said that the children had been deprived of their fundamental rights.

Mrs Millar said she was unhappy at the children being allowed home. One of them, SR, aged eight, had not wanted to return home, she said. The boy had said that somebody at home was groping his genitals. "He said that bad things were happening to him at home and he didn't like the bad things." SR returned to Orkney with the other children that evening, where they were greeted at the airport by their parents.

Mrs Millar argued that social workers had no choice but to take the children after hearing evidence of abuse. "The parents became unreachable because of their aggressive stance and their use of the media. The damaging effects of Sheriff Kelbie's remarks and the media contribution have been incalculable," she said.

Mrs Millar said that after the seizures she felt Mr Lee, her director, had appeared

unable to cope with parents' queries. "The team did not know what he was agreeing with the parents. I felt the director had become extremely vulnerable because of the pressure from the press. I could hear the families shouting at him for the best part of an hour in the room next door to me and I did not think he was able to cope because of the pressure he was under. When he came out of the meetings he couldn't remember what had been said or promised."

Under cross-examination by Edward Targowski, QC, Mrs Millar said that Rev Morris McKenzie, the Church of Scotland minister alleged to have taken part in sexual abuse, sent a Christmas present, a toy hammer, to the W children who were already in care. The children were also sent "tutile paraphernalia".

Mrs Millar said: "There was growing concern about all the references to various kinds of animals." She said they had reason to believe certain items were "inhibitors", which had connections with abuse and which might intimidate a child into not talking about what had happened.

The enquiry continues today.

## Elephant killed zookeeper

A ZOOKEEPER died when an Indian elephant snapped his spine, an inquest at Coalville, Leicestershire, was told yesterday.

Roy Lock, aged 38, assistant curator at Twycross Zoo, Leicestershire, was examining Iris on August 4 this year, after the animal had undergone a foot operation. Mr Lock had just given her some apples when she trapped his head behind a steel door.

Denis Bouch, a pathologist, said that death would have been virtually instantaneous.

Earlier, Molly Badham, Twycross director, said: "No one would ever have considered looking at her foot in that position. We can only conclude that Roy meant it as a kindly gesture." Although Mr Lock, who lived in the zoo's grounds, had been filing in for Iris's regular keeper, he was "very careful" and the incident was out of character.

Stephen Slater, a zoopel, told how he heard Mr Lock talking to the 24-year-old elephant, who was known to be temperamental with people who did not know. "I turned and looked and Iris' forehead had got Mr Lock against one of the upright bars."

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.



Light relief: dancers Mari Mackenzie (left) and Jayette Taylor outside the Hayward Gallery in London yesterday, dressed in cancan costumes modelled on those worn by Moulin Rouge stars depicted by Toulouse-Lautrec. An exhibition of his work opens at the gallery today

## Why ear was put into man's leg

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

DOCTORS explained yesterday why they temporarily implanted a man's severed ear into his leg rather than reattach it to his head. Patrick Neary, a Channel Tunnel worker, had his right ear bitten off in a fight at a Dover public house on Tuesday.

After a transplant operation believed to be the first of its kind, Mr Neary, aged 32, of Aberdare, Mid Glamorgan, was recovering at the Queen Victoria hospital, East Grinstead, in West Sussex, yesterday. Mr Neary and his ear parted company after the public house incident.

Although the organ was packed in ice and taken with him to hospital, plastic surgeons felt that blood vessel damage was such that sewing it back into position immediately would not be successful.

Instead, they decided to implant the cartilage of the ear into part of his thigh where there is a rich network of blood vessels that would offer a better healing prospect.

In previous cases of this kind, surgeons have tucked detached ears into the fatty tissue of the abdomen, or within the patient's arm, as a temporary measure to enable healing. In Mr Neary's case, surgeons believed he would have less limb impairment if his leg was used as the host.

The operation was carried out by George Cormack, senior registrar in plastic surgery at the hospital, within four hours of the assault.

Mr Cormack's senior colleague, Brent Tanner, consultant plastic surgeon, said yesterday: "We hope to put the ear back where it belongs in about three months. At the moment it is about three quarters of an inch below the surface of the thigh."

"Some reconstructive surgery, including skin grafts, will be necessary but we believe that eventually there will be little evidence of the wound."

build their dens. The work is expensive. To fence the experimental length of the river Till would cost £200,000. The trust yesterday called on the Ministry of Agriculture to make its 40 per cent grant towards the cost of fencing of woodland, moors and heaths available also for riverbanks.

Mr Watson said yesterday that voluntary restraint over farm pesticides and chemicals is improving river water quality but damaged banksides must be improved. Farmers and landowners must be encouraged to fence riverbanks so that sheep and cattle do not graze to the water's edge and destroy the habitat and vegetation otters require to

## Otters are lured back to the bright water

By PETER DAVENPORT

AN EARLY morning mist rolled across the Cheviot Hills of Northumberland yesterday as Hugh Watson surveyed progress on an ambitious project aimed at encouraging the otter to return to areas of England it has long abandoned.

"I believe we can bring this animal back to rivers and streams where it has not been seen for decades," he said.

Mr Watson is consultant to the Northumberland Wildlife Trust, which is in the second year of a pioneering programme to create the perfect otter habitat along almost 30 miles of the river Till between the villages of Eild and Powburn. "In the ten-year scheme has reached a critical stage and

past we know that otters have swum up from the mouth of the river where it joins the Tweed, had a look around and then gone away not liking what they saw even though the water quality is good and there is a plentiful supply of fish. We are aiming to change that so that they will stay," he said.

The trust has created a partnership of farmers, landowners, gamekeepers, anglers, conservationists, public bodies, commercial groups and the National Rivers Authority to research and undertake works to provide a natural habitat attractive to otters.

The ten-year scheme has reached a critical stage and

yesterday the trust held an "otter day" along the river Till, five miles from Wooler, to highlight its success to date and to plead for more financial support.

Until the 1950s otters were found all over the country but large-scale use of pesticides and chemicals in agriculture led to such widespread river pollution that the animals were virtually wiped out in many counties.

Today they are most numerous in Ireland and Scotland and with some population recovery along the Welsh borders and in Devon. In England, however, Northumberland remains one of the few strongholds even though the current popula-

tion, estimated at 35, is only a third of what it once was. Forty trust volunteers are surveying 207 locations in the county to assess accurately the present otter population and samples of otter spraints (droppings) are being analysed to check on pollution levels.

Mr Watson said yesterday that voluntary restraint over farm pesticides and chemicals is improving river water quality but damaged banksides must be improved. Farmers and landowners must be encouraged to fence riverbanks so that sheep and cattle do not graze to the water's edge and destroy the habitat and vegetation otters require to

build their dens. The work is expensive. To fence the experimental length of the river Till would cost £200,000. The trust yesterday called on the Ministry of Agriculture to make its 40 per cent grant towards the cost of fencing of woodland, moors and heaths available also for riverbanks.

Mr Watson said: "The presence of the otter in our rivers is the best indication of water quality because the animal is extremely sensitive to pollution. If the otter is in our rivers and reservoirs it means we won't have any trouble with the quality of water that eventually comes out of the taps in our homes."

## Nurse died in crash after alert by police

By CRAIG SETON

A POLICE car that crashed into another vehicle, killing a nurse, had just made a U-turn after noticing a car whose driver was suspected of failing to pay for petrol. Warwickshire police said yesterday.

The force has started an urgent investigation to find out whether the two-man crew was in full pursuit of the suspect's vehicle when the police car collided with a Metro driven by Mandy Willis, aged 36, a staff nurse at Warwick hospital, who died there from her injuries.

The accident happened on Tuesday night at traffic lights in Whitnash, Leamington Spa, near Mrs Willis's home. Mrs Willis, who was separated from her husband, had left her two children, Tobias, aged seven, and Katie, five, with a babysitter and was driving to work when the accident occurred.

The two police officers were treated in hospital for whiplash injuries and sprains, but were not detained. Yesterday they were on sick leave, but had not been suspended.

Chris Fox, assistant chief constable, said the police car was parked while its crew spoke to a motorist when a Jaguar XJS, whose driver was wanted for questioning about not paying for petrol last month, passed it going in the other direction.

"The two officers quickly got back into their car and turned to follow the other vehicle. Almost immediately this terrible collision occurred," he said. "It is not clear whether this was a pursuit or an attempt to make contact with the vehicle."

Mr Fox said that police later interviewed a man about the petrol offence.

## Man jailed for raping girl, 3

A man who raped a girl aged three was jailed for 15 years by the Central Criminal Court, London, yesterday. Peter McNeill, aged 26, of no fixed address, had attacked the girl in a squat in New Cross, southeast London.

The girl spent ten days in hospital and needed two operations. During the trial, her mother was restrained by detectives after rushing at McNeill with a pair of scissors as he stood in the witness box.

## Spine case

The High Court in Birmingham has adjourned until January 14 a test case in which readings from an orthopaedic "fake detector" are due to be given in evidence. Annette Durrant, aged 34, is claiming damages for injuries received when the horse she was riding was in an accident with a car.

## Girl beaten

Two people are being questioned by police about the death of a girl, aged two, who had been hit repeatedly in the stomach. Victoria Wilkins, of Croydon, south London, died on Tuesday morning. A murder inquiry has been started.

## Pollution fine

The Albright & Wilson chemical plant in Whitehaven, Cumbria, was fined £1,000 by magistrates after admitting discharging copper and chromium into the Irish Sea.

## Smuggling case

Four Heathrow workers have been arrested after customs officers seized cocaine worth £1.5 million. They were arrested after a fifth man allegedly arrived on a private jet with 11kg of the drug hidden in his luggage.

## Dysentery cases

The kitchen and water supply are being checked at a primary school in Glasgow after dysentery was diagnosed in two children.

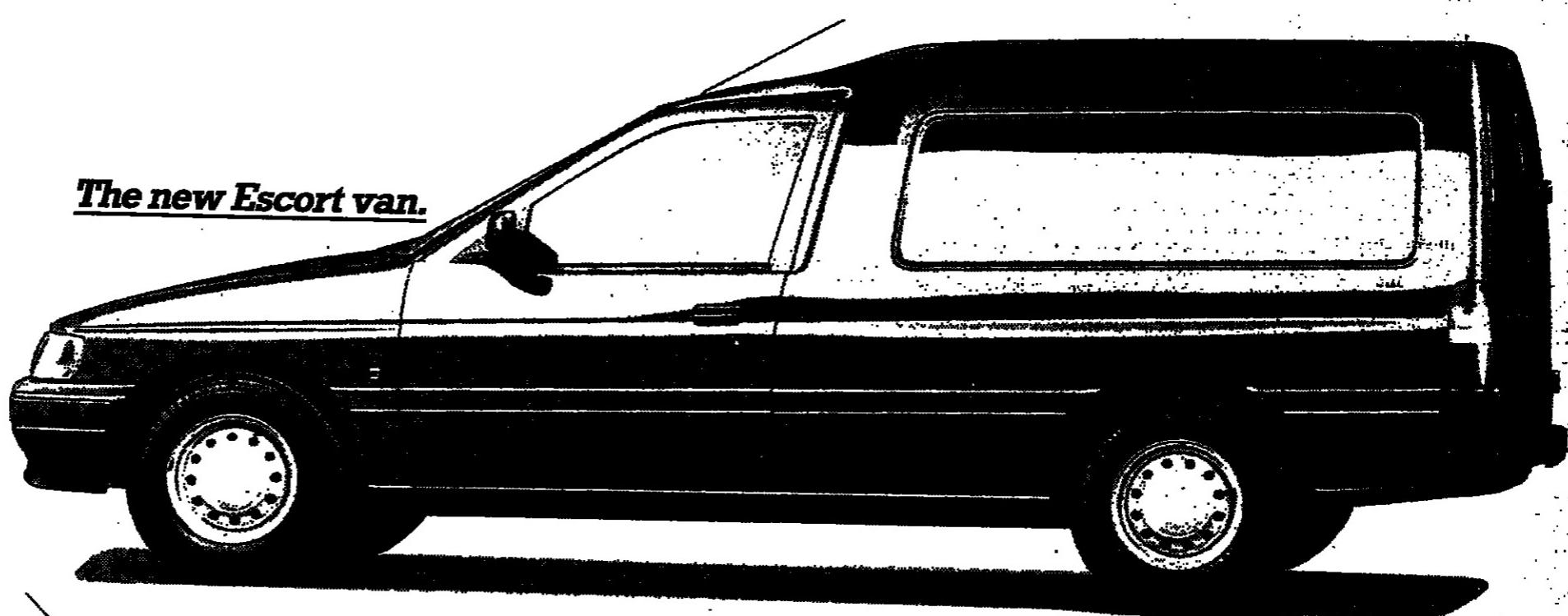
## Doctor cleared

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## HESELTINE VICTORY

# About-face based on politics, not transport

Fears for Tory seats and plans for the east London corridor were behind yesterday's announcement of an eastern route for the Channel tunnel rail link, reports Philip Webster

MICHAEL Heseltine was looking particularly happy after last Thursday's cabinet meeting. One of his closest advisers revealed that he had won a "major victory", although it was to be kept under wraps for six days.

The environment secretary, who addresses the Tory conference today for the first time for six years, has now chalked up two policy triumphs since his return from the wilderness almost a year ago. He killed the hated poll tax and, as Malcolm Rifkind confirmed yesterday, he has now helped to kill British Rail's plan to build the Channel tunnel rail link through prime Tory territory in south London.

Gerald Bowden, MP for Dulwich, who has been at the forefront of the battle against the southern route, had persuaded Mr Rifkind to see the engineers, Ove Arup, for a presentation of the scheme that was finally adopted last week. Mr Bowden suspected that the transport department was failing to give enough attention to the eastern route.

His spirits soared when he found that the meeting was to be attended by Mr Heseltine, and two of his junior ministers. "From that moment I knew we were in with a strong chance," a jubilant Mr Bowden said yesterday.

No one in the government was trying to deny that it was a political rather than a transport decision. An angry Sir Bob Reid, chairman of BR, blew the gaff on that yesterday. Mr Rifkind, along with his junior minister Roger Freeman, had passed on the news to Sir Bob and his Channel tunnel director John Palmer at a secret meeting at the Ruskin Hotel in Blackpool on Tuesday afternoon. "I was not shocked, saddened would be the correct word," said Sir Bob yesterday.

A transport minister admitted privately that if the decision had been taken purely on transport grounds the southern approach would have won.

The decision seems to have been a victory for Mr Heseltine over BR, rather than over Mr Rifkind. There were authoritative and strenuous denials yesterday that there had been a cabinet confrontation.

Tony Ridley, page 14  
Leading article, page 15

## TUNNEL VISION

## Hold tight for a high-speed guide to east London

By JOE JOSEPH

"LADIES and gentlemen, mesdames et messieurs, welcome to the inaugural journey into London on the new Channel tunnel high-speed rail link from Folkestone to London King's Cross. We have reached Dartford and I will be guiding you through the final leg of our journey into the capital, offering a few cultural insights into London as it passes your carriage window."

No doubt you will have marvelled at the glory of England on the trip up through Kent. We will now veer east a little to avoid the

tricky terrain of southeast London known to geographers as "electorally sensitive Tory marginals". Art lovers among you will have swooned at the Channel tunnel station at Ashford, built in 2003 as part of Britain's end-of-millennium celebrations.

We are now approaching Dagenham, an important industrial centre with factories built on reclaimed marshland along the Thames. Our train will cut through part of the production line of the Ford car plant in Dagenham, partly because it was the most direct route, partly to assist pas-

sengers wishing to inspect the latest models with a view to purchasing a Ford Sierra at extra-high British prices. The land near here used to belong to Barking Abbey, founded in 666 by King Erkenwald, who established his sister Ethelburga as abbess. To commemorate the opening of the Ford factory to high-speed trains, the carmaker is bringing out a special edition model, the Ford Ethelburga, available only to Channel tunnel train passengers.

May I remind you the buffet car is serving a full selection of hot and cold food. For those of you who have not visited the buffet car since Ashford, I am pleased to tell you that since we have now entered the EC English Food Demarcation Zone, the menu has been changed from French to English. We are now happy to offer a choice of English specialities, including several flavours of potato crisps, unashed cress and salad cream open sandwiches, sausage rolls (re-microwaved to order), and, well, that's it.

Oh, an exciting moment coming up. We are entering Stratford, a place whose literary heritage I am sure you are familiar with. Shakespeare wrote some of his best plays here. Though not as famous as his brother William, who lived in the other Stratford, Nigel Shakespeare was a prolific dramatist in his own right.

The proposed rail-link cuts through the 880 acres of scrubland the council has designated for the development and also through a proposed nature reserve.

## RESIDENTS' REACTION

## Thousands of homes 'will be blighted'

By LOUISE HIDALGO

JOYCE Kempton has to close all the windows of her house when she wants to talk on the telephone. Crockery rattles as traffic rushes along the A2 just yards from her house in Northfleet, Kent.

After yesterday's announcement that the government had chosen the Ove Arup scheme for the Channel Tunnel rail-link, Mrs Kempton fears the noise and pollution will be a hundred times worse.

Gravesend Borough Council estimates at least 1,000 homes along the A2 from Gravesend to Northfleet will be blighted by the rail-link. Paul Garrison-Willis, chair-

man of the A2 rail action group, puts the figure nearer to 3,000. "We'll fight to get this decision changed," he said. "Construction work will go on for years. Who on earth will want to buy a house here?"

Gravesend council officers meet today to discuss their response to the decision while, in nearby Barking, the council is worried that a multi-million pound plan to develop Barking Reaches looks in jeopardy.

The proposed rail-link cuts through the 880 acres of scrubland the council has designated for the development and also through a proposed nature reserve.



Endangered: Children from Kingsgate infants school, Camden, north London, on a field trip yesterday to Camley Street Natural Park, near King's Cross, which is threatened by the Channel tunnel rail link

## BITTER LEGACY

## Londoners mourn loss of community

REACTION to the adoption of the eastern route in parts of south London, blighted by wholesale house purchases by British Rail in preparation for the route which has now been abandoned, was last night subdued.

Around Warwick Gardens, Peckham, where British Rail had planned a major junction on the rail link, there were few residents left to celebrate. BR has bought 150 houses in the surrounding area, reportedly for an average price of £150,000 each.

Yesterday those families who remained were relieved yet wary, fearing further BR machinations and bitter about

the blighting of an area that had been up and coming.

"We feel like soldiers coming back from a war," Angela Bebb, aged 41, co-ordinator of Peckham and Environs Against the Rail Link, said.

"It's been a three-year fight and it has been absolutely exhausting. BR has behaved quite irresponsibly, creating blight in the area. We have had nervous breakdowns, marriage break-ups and suicide threats where people have been unable to cope with the pressure. Couples who don't speak to each other have been forced to live together for two years because they couldn't sell their house."

Gerald Bowden, the local MP, had tackled many cases of anguish, she said: "He never let us down."

She and her husband James, aged 41, have lived in the area for 20 years. They never wanted to sell their home but were 23 yards outside the area designated by BR for voluntary purchase, despite the fact that digging and construction work in nearby Warwick Gardens would have made their lives unbearable. "The details of what happens now have to be worked out very carefully."

Ralph Gaines, of the London Wildlife Trust, said the announcement was another blow to its fight to save Rainham Marshes, the biggest site of special scientific interest in the London area.

## Green groups give cautious welcome

By JOHN YOUNG

MR RIFKIND'S announcement met with cautious approval among conservationists, although concern was expressed that the government had not undertaken an environmental impact study of its effect on sensitive areas, as required by British and EC law.

The Council for the Protection of Rural England said the decision to site the rail link through the North Thames corridor was more in tune with countryside protection and planning policies than was British Rail's preferred route.

"It appears that the government has listened to the view of the environmental

bodies, and acknowledged the relationship between the rail proposal and county and regional planning strategies," said Penny Evans, the council's assistant secretary. The council said the rail link through central Kent, with stations near Maidstone and Swanley, would put pressure on the countryside by stimulating housing and business development in sensitive landscapes and habitats.

The more northerly route was not without problems, and the green belt around Dartford and in south Essex, as well as the Thames marshes on either side of the river, had to be safeguarded.

Particular attention should be given to linking the proposed route with the widening of the A2/M2 to minimise the amount of land occupied by transport corridors, Ms Evans said.

Peter Raine, director of the Kent Trust for Nature Conservation, expressed relief that a decision had finally been made. The proposed new stations would be within existing conurbations, and the chosen route would avoid further damage to the Medway valley and to the Gault Clay woodlands north of Maidstone. There were a number of important wetlands along the Thames estuary, of which Rainham Marshes were the most significant.

Ralph Gaines, of the London Wildlife Trust, said the announcement was another blow to its fight to save Rainham Marshes, the biggest site of special scientific interest in the London area.

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# Income tax cut to 20% 'may take two parliaments'

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

NORMAN Lamont, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday renewed the government's pledge to a basic income tax rate of 20 per cent. But he warned the Tory conference in Blackpool that it might take two parliaments to reach the target.

Mr Lamont signalled a further fall in inflation this week, saying that he would soon be the first Chancellor in nearly a quarter of a century able to say that Britain's inflation was lower than Germany's. And, in a speech largely devoted to attacking Labour's economic policies and record, Mr Lamont underlined his belief that the recession was ending by claiming "the green shoots of economic spring are appearing once again".

On reaching 20p income tax, he said: "It will take time

- maybe more than one parliament. But we will do it."

Claiming that Labour would drag Britain into debt, force up inflation and introduce panic spending cuts, Mr Lamont said that the Conservatives would not only get inflation down but also keep it down. "We want to make Britain a country of permanently low inflation."

There was no conflict between fighting inflation and fighting unemployment, he said. "A country of low inflation is a country of low unemployment." The Chancellor said: "The turn of the tide is sometimes difficult to discern. But it is clear that Britain is coming out of recession. That is not just my opinion. It is the verdict of the IMF, the CBI, the Institute of Directors and numerous surveys of businessmen and consumers up and down the country."

The government had scored a remarkable hat-trick. "We have brought inflation down. We have kept the pound strong and we have cut interest rates." Mr Lamont said that a Labour government would preside over not the body politic but the "busybody politic". He had counted 283 quangos that they were committed to introduce.

Labour, he claimed, had made eight promises to put up taxes. Small shareholders would have to pay capital gains tax. Taxes on inheritance and gifts would rise. Those living on their savings would face a surcharge. Married couples would pay more. "Everyone earning over £20,300 would face higher tax rates and it would also cost them more to save for their pensions."

Voting Labour at the next election, Mr Lamont said, would be like "handing your cheque book to Neil Kinnock". But he won his loudest cheer for promising that he would not allow the imposition of a single European currency on Britain.



Man of thought: a pensive Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, at the Tory conference in Blackpool yesterday

## Brooke wants new talks

NORTHERN IRELAND

PETER Brooke, Northern Ireland secretary, suggested items for fresh talks on the future of the province, but left the agenda wide open for proposals from the various parties by saying that he had no blueprint in mind (John Winder writes).

Speaking in a debate in which delegates emphasised the new role of the Conservative party in Northern Ireland politics, Mr Brooke said that he had no doubt that one important theme would be the need to improve scrutiny of Northern Ireland legislation as well as the wider relationship between any new institutions there and Westminster.

"I do not exclude any proposals in these areas from consideration, but to secure the necessary widespread support they need to be pursued in the wider context of the talks process as a whole."

## Waldegrave will try to defuse Tory health service alarm

WILLIAM Waldegrave will try today to defuse growing alarm among Tory MPs and activists over the NHS reforms, which have overshadowed the government's efforts to exploit the conference as a springboard to an election victory.

The pressure on Mr Waldegrave, as he prepared for a speech marking his conference debut as health secretary, intensified yesterday when he appeared to falter in the face of Labour's sustained assault on hospitals opting for self-governing trust status.

Reports that the government is about to halt the next wave of NHS trusts in London went unchallenged as Mr Waldegrave dodged reporters' questions about the future of opting out in the capital. The health secretary said that, while he would be unveiling today an independent com-

mission of inquiry into London's medical services, the Commons would be the first to hear separate announcements about trusts.

St Mary's hospital, Paddington, St Thomas' and St Bartholomew's in central London and King's College in Camberwell are among 118 applications for trust status from April under consideration by Mr Waldegrave. He is expected to give his verdict by the end of the month.

His tacit confirmation that in the run-up to the election, the government is backing away from more trusts in the capital, where famous hos-

pitals face closure because of the fall in the population, drew a gleeful response from Labour. Robin Cook, its health spokesman, said that Mr Waldegrave had made a welcome admission of major error and urged him to apply the lesson more widely. "If opting out is too risky for hospitals in London, why is he taking the same gamble everywhere else?"

For the Liberal Democrats, Simon Hughes said that trusts were designed to deal with the problems of London. "If they fail in London, they will fail everywhere."

The health secretary also

found himself embroiled in a separate dispute with Labour after telling a fringe meeting that he wanted charities and voluntary workers to play a bigger role in the running and funding of health care.

In a less politically charged atmosphere, Mr Waldegrave's remarks might have gone unnoticed. However, with Neil Kinnock and Mr Cook staking their reputations on the claim that the Tories plan to privatise the NHS, they triggered another Labour onslaught.

Mr Cook said that the health secretary should stand up to the Treasury and "not wave the flag for flag days".

Sources close to the health secretary sought to limit the political fallout from the disclosure that he intends to freeze opting out in London.

Denying that the government was getting cold feet about trusts, they insisted that there was no connection between the capital's distinctive problems and the overall picture.

One senior aide said that there would be no slowing down of the trust programme.

"Those people who would like to slow down the movement towards trusts are certain to be disappointed. There is a London problem which we are tackling positively."

Tory MPs and ministers looked on in dismay as health, traditionally Labour's strength again figured prominently on the political agenda.

However, Mr Waldegrave, who found himself besieged by waiting television cameramen and reporters when he arrived for a fringe meeting organised by the Tory Reform Group, showed few signs of the pressure he was under.

He said he was delighted by Labour's "privatisation smear". Mr Kinnock and Mr Cook had made a "historic mistake" by attaching themselves to a "falseshow".

Sir George Young, the housing minister, told representatives that a third of space above shops is unused or underused often in the most convenient part of town.

The government was therefore making available £25 million in grants over three years to bring this accommodation back into use.

Sir George attacked Labour over its negative attitude to the private rented sector and

## BR urged to let in private firms

By PHILIP WEBSTER  
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Rail was urged yesterday to open up its services and tracks to private operators ahead of legislation forcing it to do so.

Malcolm Rifkind, transport secretary, repeated his pledge to repeal British Rail's legal monopoly as an early priority in the next parliament, but he asked it to agree to voluntary steps now.

He also promised that the government intended to start the "substantial privatisation" of British Rail during the next

## Howard pledges work creation

By JOHN WINDER

THE unemployed were given a pledge by Michael Howard, the employment secretary, that the government's policies would create a record number of jobs in the Nineties as they had in the previous decade.

Mr Howard, coupled his promise with a fierce attack on Labour policies, particularly the minimum wage, saying that the only thing that Labour could promise unemployed people was rearmament.

Winding up the employment debate, Mr Howard said that Conservative policies had

## RAILWAYS

parliament, making plain that there would be parts of the network, such as loss-making rural lines, that would stay in the public sector.

Mr Rifkind said that British Rail was being asked in advance of legislation to take four steps:

- to respond positively to any reasonable proposal from the private sector to introduce new freight or passenger services;
- to "deal fairly" with private operators in charging for the use of British Rail track or other facilities;
- to allow private operators to use their own locomotives in future; and
- to allow private operators to employ their own crews.

Mr Howard said that the network of training and enterprise councils was complete; that next week he would make the first training awards. "Investors in People", and announce the commitment of hundreds more companies to it; and that an independent survey had shown that 92 per cent of employers had maintained or increased off-the-job training since last year.

The Conservatives encouraged small businesses, and there were now 400,000 more businesses than in 1979, but Labour, under its minimum wage proposal, would jail a small businessman who paid less than that minimum. "Where we help small businesses, Labour would harass them, and where we want to fill our country with small businesses, Labour want to fill our prisons with people who run small businesses."

His department had calculated that a statutory minimum wage could destroy up to two million jobs.

Murdo Fraser, national chairman of the Young Conservatives, said that no level of youth unemployment should be acceptable to any government, but it was not an excuse for riots.

Sebastian Coe, prospective parliamentary candidate for Falmouth and Camborne, said people should not have to leave Cornwall to work.

## Space above shops should be rented

AS PART of its policy to provide more homes to rent for those who want them, the government is trying to bring more flats above shops back into the market.

Sir George Young, the housing minister, told representatives that a third of space above shops is unused or underused often in the most convenient part of town.

The government was therefore making available £25 million in grants over three years to bring this accommodation back into use.

Sir George attacked Labour over its negative attitude to the private rented sector and

pointed out that now the rent acts had been repealed more and more private properties to let were available. Last year the number of new tenancies roughly equalled the number coming to an end. That was a turning point.

## Debates today

This morning debates are on the citizen's charter (9.30); health and community care (10.25); and local government and the inner cities (11.25). This afternoon, there will be debates on defence (2.20); trade and industry (3.30); and social security (4.30).

## Joyriders will face two-year prison sentence

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT



A NEW offence to combat joyriding was announced by Kenneth Baker yesterday as he tried to reassure the conference that the government was committed to tough law and order policies.

The home secretary also told representatives that an additional 1,000 police officers would be provided from next April and that a new offence of prison mutiny would be created with a maximum additional sentence of ten years. The penalties for aiding and abetting escapes will be increased to ten years, he added.

Mr Baker signalled measures to deal with the huge increase in numbers seeking political asylum and to crack down on the abuse of the system by those claiming to be refugees. An asylum bill will be included in next month's

plause, but a few representatives demanded tougher action and shouted "Not enough".

The home secretary's decision reverses changes made by his predecessor, Douglas Hurd, in the 1988 Criminal Justice Act which made taking away a summary offence. The new offence, which will be triable at either magistrates' or crown court, is intended to deal with people who enter a car, wreck it or set it on fire.

Last night, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, criticised the proposed new joyriding offence: "It is naive to think that if a six-month maximum sentence does not deter young people from this offence, the possibility of a longer one will miraculously do the trick."

Mr Baker's announcement came after recent inner-city riots which have been closely linked with car crime. The home secretary's announcement was greeted with ap-

## CONFERENCE DIARY

### Doldrums for the right

The sight of Norman Tebbit and Cecil Parkinson preparing to bow out from the political scene at their last conference fringe meeting together was too much for one right-winger yesterday. "It's too soon to hang up your fighting boots, Norman," he cried to general approval. But there will be no comeback for the two election-winning party chairmen of the Eighties and with Margaret Thatcher reduced to a walk-on part, the right is still searching for a leader.

It is proving a barren quest. Michael Portillo and Francis Maude, two of the sharper minds outside the cabinet, are too young to register widely, and Peter Lilley is making little headway at the industry department. Norman Lamont, judging by his less than enthusiastic reception yesterday, has yet to strike up a rapport with a party faithful still bruised by the recession.

Only Michael Howard appears to be advancing his

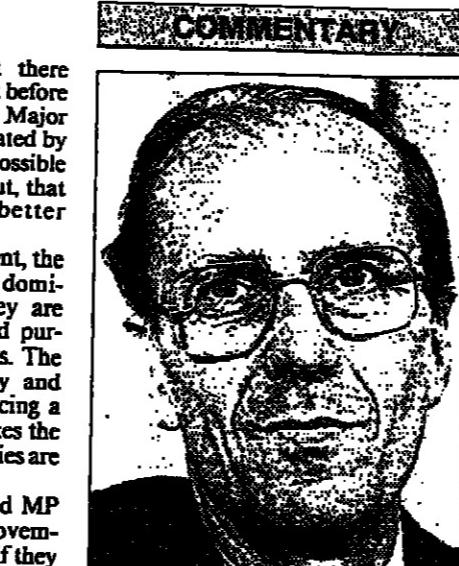
case. On Tuesday at a fringe meeting, he lodged an unmistakable claim for the Thatcherite inheritance, urging the party to hold fast to the radicalism of the Eighties.

□ Margaret Thatcher gave her full backing to John Major yesterday during a 25-minute walkabout in which she signed autographs and predicted a good majority at the next election.

Arriving suddenly among representatives in a side room some hours after prompting an ovation in the conference hall, she insisted that she had not wished to make a speech. "No," she told reporters, "it is the prime minister's conference. Not mine. We must all rally round and support him."

Her anxiety not to appear to steal the limelight was clear throughout her visit. When an admiring party member said, "We could not have done without you, Mrs Thatcher", the former prime minister responded firmly. "We did it altogether," she said.

## Oh for the certainty of Thatcher's day!

By ROBIN OAKLEY  
POLITICAL EDITOR

Tebbit called for referendum after Maastricht

much inhibited anyway, has felt free to start advocating a referendum after Maastricht. And everybody has felt perfectly free to let it all hang out over Europe.

While Labour has become bland and biddable, the Tory conference has started developing a mind of its own. The conference chairman only just held the line when they greeted Mrs Thatcher. One movement from her

and they would have stormed the ramparts. The lesson is that while John Major may have settled the parliamentary party long ago, the Tory party in the country, or at least that part of it now in Blackpool, remains unmollified.

On the first day the normally imperturbable prime minister let his irritation show at facing a battery of questions on the future of the National Health Service. A leak about a possible slowdown in the hospital output programme, and the agitated reaction of Tory ministers and officials late at night on Tuesday, ensured that health services issues continued to dominate just when the government wanted to switch attention to the economy.

And while John Major may have won public approval for his announced determination to keep Britain at the heart of Europe, he is faced by a conference in which the Euro-sceptic tendency is a dominant factor.

Such is the respect and affection for Douglas Hurd, one former party dignitary observed, that he could have probably walked on the platform, said "I'm afraid I'm too busy to make a speech" and been chauffeured off to the nearest airport with applause still ringing in his ears. But when he did speak there was a noticeable silence through the passages where he gave a warning to them that, on problems like Yugoslavia, Britain could not do

anything on its own any more, but now had to work in concert with the European Community.

Around the bars, Tories who would greet you in the past with a self-confident blast of opinion are now inquiring a little nervously: "What do you think of it so far?" And there is clear regret that there has not been more effort to make this more like 1986, when momentum was regained by having every minister on the rostrum come up with a string of new policy announcements. Bashing Labour as a high-tax party only goes so far.

Of course, there always have been passionate arguments of opinion within the Tory ranks. There have been tensions before, on issues like capital punishment or immigration. But the party is failing to make a virtue of that in the face of Labour's newly-regimented blandness. And there is this time about the Tory conference an unaccustomed twitchiness.

Only Chris Patten, the party chairman, has revealed star quality so far this week. And the yearning for the certainties of the Thatcher days is palpable. John Major has here a party which is crying out to be picked up, shaken, and set down again with clear orders which way to march. The pressures to deliver in his first conference speech as leader are mounting to an almost unbearable level.

**"THE WORD  
'DOG'  
NEVER BIT  
ANYBODY."**

ARISTOTLE

*Advertising is not the same as the product it sells.*

*It may seem obvious, but opponents of smoking often miss the point.*

*Brussels doesn't approve of smoking, so it's trying to ban advertising of tobacco.*

*The silliness of this position (as well as its unfairness and its essential*

*undemocratic nature) was highlighted in July's Canadian court judgement.*

*The court found no proven connection between tobacco advertising and overall tobacco consumption. And no proof that banning advertising reduces consumption.*

*In fact, the court struck down Canada's tobacco advertising ban as*

*"a form of censorship and social engineering which is incompatible with the very essence of a free and democratic society."*

*In Canada, the word “dog” doesn’t bite. In Brussels they think it does.*

# **TOBACCO ADVISORY COUNCIL**

Hear the other side

# Truce brings tense calm to battlefields throughout Croatia

From ANNE McELVOY IN ZAGREB

THE battlefields of Croatia were tense but quiet yesterday after the breakaway republic and the Yugoslav army agreed on a new ceasefire - the eighth in as many weeks. Dirk van Houten, the head of the European Community monitoring mission in Yugoslavia, described the deal as having "prospects for working which are better than the many ceasefire agreements we have signed before".

In an attempt to consolidate the ceasefire, Franjo Tuđman, the Croatian president, Slobodan Milošević, the president of Serbia, and General Veljko Kadijević, the federal defence minister, will meet Hans van den Broek, the

Dutch foreign minister, in the Hague today. Croatian forces agreed late on Tuesday to lift their blockade of federal army barracks and allow the forces inside to leave with their weapons and equipment. Supplies were yesterday on their way to federal forces besieging towns across the republic.

General Andrija Rasetić, the federal army's deputy commander in Zagreb, said that his forces would be allowed to leave the blockaded Boranjan barracks tomorrow. But he indicated that the federal forces intended to consolidate in strategic positions throughout Croatia and indicated that there would be no withdrawal of the army from the republic. The statement angers badly at a lengthy ceasefire as the army now appears to be planning to concentrate their efforts outside Zagreb, targeting areas which they believe they can hold rather than risking guerrilla warfare in the city.

The army has promised to lift a sea blockade of seven key ports, including Dubrovnik.



By late afternoon yesterday there was still no sign of the Croatian forces lifting the blockade at the base although the delay was probably tactical. Outside the bullet-ridden gates, a wane young federal conscript said that he hoped the ceasefire would last long enough for the 600 soldiers inside to leave. "We are very short of food and we have been allowed to sleep only two hours a night," he said before being hustled back inside by an officer.

There is perhaps the strongest will so far on both sides to halt the fighting which has spiralled out of control in the last week, culminating in the air strike on Zagreb on Monday. But the agreement fails to include the Serbian guerrillas, backed by the federal army, but often inclined to launch their own attacks on disputed Croatian areas.

Yesterday sporadic shooting was reported around Osijek in eastern Croatia and an attack lasting several hours took place.

General Rasetić, asked whether he thought that the ceasefire would last, gave an answer which combined optimism and peculiar Balkan perversity: "The last seven ceasefires have failed," he said, "so I think that this one will hold."

Diary, page 14  
Leading article, page 15

## Russian radio gives airtime to BBC

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

RADIO Russia, the independent station set up by Boris Yeltsin last December, will start broadcasting BBC World Service Russian output early next year in what is the first deal of its kind to be agreed with a Western broadcaster.

Two topical half-hour current affairs programmes will be broadcast in Russian each weekend on Radio Russia, which reaches more than two-thirds of the former Soviet Union's population, spanning 11 time zones across the Russian Federation from St Petersburg to Vladivostok.

Eventually, the BBC Russian Service expects the 24-hour Radio Russia network to broadcast at least one hour of its programmes each day.

John Tusa, the World Service managing director, who signed the agreement in Moscow yesterday with Oleg

Poptsov, chairman of the All-Russian State Television and Radio Company, said: "Coming less than five years since the Soviet Union stopped jamming the BBC it marks a new high point for our strategy of winning airtime for BBC programmes on domestic radio frequencies."

The BBC Russian Service, praised after August's aborted coup as "the very best" by President Gorbachev, who listened to it during his incarceration in the Crimea, had been jammed on and off for 25 years after it first went on air in 1946. All jamming attempts ended in January 1987.

As part of the deal, Radio Russia will send one of its broadcasters to work with the Russian Service at London's Bush House for six months at a time. The World Service will not be paid for its output.



Umbrellas reign supreme: giant brollies sprouting from paddy fields in Hitachi-Ota, 75 miles north of Tokyo. Heavy rain had delayed the opening of the 1,340 blue umbrellas, the handiwork of Bulgarian born artist Christo.

## Moscow ministers resign over squabbles on draft treaty

From CHARLES BRENNER IN MOSCOW

THE feuding among Russian ministers intensified yesterday with the resignation of a warning from Boris Yeltsin's vice-president that the giant federation was gripped by anarchy.

Igor Gavrilov and Yevgeni Saburov walked out of the cabinet hours after Aleksandr Rutskoi, the vice-president, complained that Russia's government was adrift in the absence of Mr Yeltsin, who is resting in the Crimea. "We adopt lots of laws but no one

obeys them, since there is no mechanism for governing the state and enforcing the law," said Mr Rutskoi. "As a result, anarchy is descending on the country." The immediate cause of Mr Saburov's departure was opposition among sections of the Russian leadership towards the draft treaty for a loose union which he, as economy minister, had negotiated and initiated for the federation in Alma-Ata last week. Echoing a growing feeling that Russia was being too generous to the smaller republics and had little to gain from any new union, Mr Rutskoi said the federation was being treated as a milk-cow for non-Russians. The proposed economic community was little more than a scheme for preserving the power of a superstructure of central power to which Moscow would be subordinate, he said.

The squabbling among ministers brought fresh charges from media commentators that Mr Yeltsin's absence was fostering a dangerous vacuum and also undermining work on drafting the outlines of a future economic and political confederation. The *Independent*

## Baltics envoys named

By ANATOL LIEVEN

BRITISH ambassadors have been appointed to the three newly independent Baltic states, the Foreign Office announced yesterday. For months to come, however, the three men will be living in hotels while buildings for the embassies are found.

In principle, this could be done by returning the buildings of the British mission to the Baltic states before 1940, confiscated under Soviet rule. In the Estonian capital Tallinn, however, the old mission is now occupied by the Red Cross, and "obviously, we are not going to evict them", a British diplomat said.

In Riga, the offer by the Latvian government to return the former embassy building highlights the change both in Britain's international position and in that of Latvia since 1940. Until that year, Riga, known as the "Paris of the Baltic", was an important centre of British trade and influence, with a large and historic British merchant community and an Anglican church (now a students' club). It was also an important point for the observation of Stalin's Russia, across the eastern frontier.

The British mission was consequently housed in a majestic neo-classical building in the city's historic centre. This is likely to be much too large for the new British embassy which, according to the Foreign Office, is likely to be extremely small.

The new ambassador to Riga, Richard Samuel, and to Tallinn, Brian Low, have both worked in the embassy in Moscow. Michael Pearn, appointed to Vilnius, has served in Warsaw.



Van den Broek: criticised French and Germans eventual defence policy remains a divisive issue.

On defence, the balance of votes is swinging against France. Britain, backed by Italy, some smaller countries and a Nato decision, is proposing a text which would allow for EC defence alongside Nato. America, originally worried about a potential EC caucus inside Nato, has relaxed its objections. France, still formally supported by an ambivalent and uncertain Germany, wants EC defence outlined in the treaty, but clearly separated from Nato and America. Mr van den Broek, who chairs the political union talks and is a vocal atlanticist, is looking for a compromise.



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YOUNG PERSONS RAILCARD

## Troubled French seek magic solutions

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

FOR a nation supposedly anchored in the rationalist traditions of Descartes and famously pragmatic about the everyday business of life, the French have surprising faith in the world of the occult. To judge by a recent opinion poll, close on half the population, with women in the clear majority, believes in *voyance*, for which read everything from astrology, numerology, and second-sight, to palm-reading and the tarot.

At the tenth annual Salon de la Voyance, staged at an elegant Paris hotel earlier this month, believers were pushing to get at the 30 eminent clairvoyants on call (the £20 entrance fee included a free consultation). In a few days time, hundreds will embark on a Caribbean cruise - best cabins from £3,500 - with a hand-picked team of mediums, cabalists, and necromancers available around the clock.

For those wishing to ex-

plore the supernatural at more modest expense, the yellow pages list a variety of mystical services available through France's Minitel videotext network, with rates starting at around £1.50 a minute. Further still

worth a cool £10 million a year, and that takes no account of the substantial amounts pocketed by more unscrupulous practitioners.

The ease with which wandering seers from West Africa can separate normally hard-headed folk from their money is breathtaking. In the little town of Vesoul, deep in the Jura region, gullible locals have fallen for the most basic of confidence tricks three times in recent years. One visitor persuaded townspeople to deposit cash in his magic suitcase where, following the requisite sorcery, it would multiply many times to the benefit of all (he and suitcase were last seen leaving town).

Naturally, such deplorable conduct is condemned by the carriage end of the market, where clients are drawn from among the greatest in the land, politicians definitely not excluded. For Chantal Mignon, head of an association representing a dozen

prominent masters of the divining arts, the very word "occult" is unacceptable.

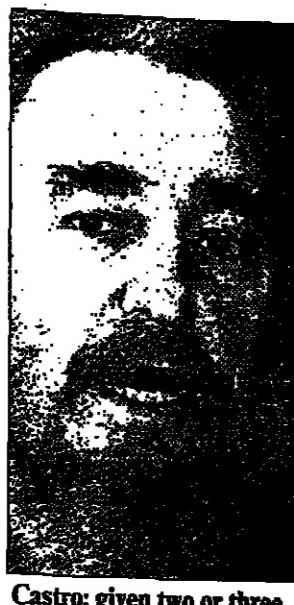
"Most of our clients are looking for a magic solution to their problems," she told the newspaper *France-Soir* with commendable frankness, "but we are not sorcerers, we simply offer a different approach from consultants in reality." If the claims of Serge Attias are to be believed, even President Mitterrand has sometimes requested guidance.

It follows that attempting to debunk practitioners is a popular sport, leading to the publication of furious manifestos with titles like "An essay on modern obscurantism". There is a helpline, SOS-Paranormal, for those who run into trouble - usually of a financial nature - with their soothsayer but are apprehensive about breaking things off in case eternal bad luck, or even worse, should be wished upon them in revenge.



Bicken  
threatens  
Europe  
accord

## Reform-minded Cuban communists map out life after Castro



Castro: given two or three more years in power

**FIDEL** Castro, who as a young man forced the world to look into the abyss of nuclear war in the Cuban missile crisis of 1963, today presides over his fourth and perhaps last party congress. He turned 65 a few weeks ago and the years are drawing in on his career.

The withdrawal of Soviet troops, the imprisonment of Dr Castro's closest allies after the failed Moscow coup and the collapse of the Cuban economy give his enemies cause to gloat. Yet it is too early for Cuban exiles in the United States to put the champagne on ice.

The party powerful gathering in Santiago de Cuba for the three-day congress will for the first time ponder life after the Maximum Leader. Even stalwart Fideists are said to give the president at most two or three more years in power. The congress, with 1,800

The fourth party conference in Havana may well be Castro's last. Behind closed doors, the debate will be fierce as Cuba contemplates change, Eve-Ann Prentice writes

delegates, is expected to be highly charged as it thrashes out political reforms designed to oust Dr Castro. Changes to be formally adopted by December's national assembly are said to include plans for religious freedom - the end of the Communist party ban on believers - and moves to include more ordinary party members in decision-making. The congress is also likely to question the leading role of the party in Cuban life. Small businesses, including dentists and solicitors, may be allowed to go private.

The reforms, though dwarfed by

the political upheavals among Cuba's erstwhile allies in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, are likely to provoke fierce debate. Havana has made sure that few if any outsiders witness the party's soul-searching. Foreign journalists who were to report on the congress had their visas withdrawn last week, and even diplomats based in Havana and friendly foreign observers have been barred.

Cuba faces a hostile world with the American trade embargo unrelieved by the moral and economic support Havana has had from Moscow since Dr Castro came to

power. The Soviet Union is said to subsidise Cuba to the tune of £1.9 billion a year through deals where underpriced oil is swapped for overpriced sugar. This is now in jeopardy. President Gorbachev did not even give Havana advance warning of his announcement last month that 11,000 Soviet troops

pleasant side-effect of his adventurous foreign policies. About 40,000 Cuban troops have returned from Angola, bloating an army that has nowhere to go. At one time Dr Castro had forces in Vietnam, Yemen, Nicaragua and Ethiopia. Now the Cuban leader must stop dissent in this privileged but under-employed force of 100,000. The troops are back at base, not only faced with a dreary daily routine but also charged with keeping the civilians under control. Many members of the military have been drafted into neighbourhood watch committees for the defence of the revolution. All this seems to point to a bleak prognosis for Dr Castro. But the problems have to be balanced against the nature of Cuba's revolution and the cunning of its leader.

Dr Castro was not caught by

surprise when revolution swept Eastern Europe. Even at Gorbachev's birth in 1985, he began criticising President Gorbachev and issuing warning of the dangers of liberalisation. He has spent the past five years planning for a possible collapse of the Eastern bloc by increasing ties with China and Latin America.

At home he used emergency measures to drastically reduce the use of oil. Coal and wood are burnt instead. China is now the second largest buyer of Cuban sugar and trade with Peking tripled between 1987 and 1990. Cuba has also exploited relations with Argentina, which it supported during the Falklands war. Cuba's revolution also differed from communism in Eastern Europe. It needed no foreign intervention and Dr Castro is still regarded with awe by many at home.

## Three battle for backing to succeed Kaifu

From JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

THE race for the premiership of Japan was wide open last night after the ruling Liberal Democratic party's largest faction, Takeshita, failed to nominate a candidate.

Shin Kanemaru, the former deputy prime minister, and Noboru Takeshita, the former prime minister, had used all of their political guile to persuade Ichiro Ozawa, aged 47, the secretary-general of the party, to contest the leadership despite him having had a heart attack. But even the suggestion that it was his duty failed to move him.

A battle for Mr Takeshita's backing is now underway between the three party men who declared their candidacies at the weekend: Kiichi Miyazawa, a former finance minister, Michio Watanabe, a former minister of international trade and industry, and Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, a former foreign minister. Whoever receives the nod from Mr Takeshita will the job.

LDP leadership campaigns involve "bowing missions" to MPs said to have the ear of Mr Takeshita, visits to Shinto shrines and daily pilgrimages to Mr Takeshita himself. The wily Mr Takeshita is in no hurry to make up his mind, for with every passing day each candidate offers yet more generous pledges of cabinet posts and party positions in the next administration. "Mr Takeshita will be after control of the finance, construction and trade and industry portfolios because these three

## Senate delays vote on judge

From SUSAN ELLICOTT  
IN WASHINGTON

IN A potentially bruising setback to the White House, the Senate has decided to postpone for at least one week a vote on President Bush's choice of a black conservative to fill a seat on the high court bench. The delay will permit Congress to hold public hearings on allegations of sexual harassment against Clarence Thomas by a former personal assistant.

Judge Thomas has denied the accusations, which emerged on the eve of his expected confirmation as a leak to the media. His supporters have accused Democrats of orchestrating a smear campaign to derail the naming of a black conservative to the Supreme Court because they oppose his suspected anti-abortion views.

But Anita Hill, a law professor in Oklahoma, claims that her decision to go public is not politically motivated. She gave a composed press conference earlier this week after a New York newspaper and a Washington radio station reported details of an affidavit of hers swearing that Mr Thomas verbally pressed her to go out with him when they were colleagues in the Reagan administration. When she refused, she said Mr Thomas talked about his preferred sexual positions and pornographic films.

Rarely has a disclosure to



Centre stage: Anita Hill arriving at the University of Oklahoma law school where she is a professor. She was escorted to her class by two students

the press of such a document unleashed so many grievances. Activists for women's groups have complained that male senators bungled their handling of Ms Hill's allegations by dismissing them as trivial. Among the most embarrassed characters in the drama are the members of the Senate panel responsible for judging Mr Thomas's nomination last week. Members of the committee, including one of the judge's most outspoken Democratic detractors, knew about the sexual harassment accusations two

months ago. But they said that they wanted to honour Ms Hill's request for anonymity and a two-day enquiry by the FBI found no reason to pursue the matter.

Women's groups, however, have accused the senators of being reluctant to tackle an issue that is as murky as the

debate over what constitutes date rape. Women are arguing that men are often insensitive to their complaints because they mistakenly assume that sexual harassment must involve physical contact. Many are also angry that the Republican backers of Mr Thomas are trying to discredit Ms

Hill's statements by drawing on her decision to follow her boss to a second job and to stay in contact with him last year.

Female lawmakers headed by Democratic congresswoman Pat Schroeder of Colorado, marched to the Senate leader's office on Tuesday to accuse the white, male-dominated Senate of trying "every way to gag us". Male politicians, meanwhile, have rushed before the television cameras to try to convince their female constituents of their undying sympathy for "the problem of" sexual harassment.

## Governor calls for patience

From JONATHAN BRAUDE  
IN HONG KONG

SIR David Wilson, the governor of Hong Kong, yesterday urged the colony's legislative council to co-operate with China and to give his government a chance to function effectively. In a clear warning to the 18 councillors returned in the colony's first direct elections last month that defiance of Peking would be counterproductive ahead of the handover to Chinese rule in 1997, Sir David called for tolerance and patience.

As 10,000 Vietnamese boat people in Whitehead detention centre demonstrated for the third successive day against repatriation to Vietnam, the governor also called for more talks with Hanoi on a programme to deport those who are not bona fide refugees.

## Peking rebukes Taiwan

By DAVID WATTS  
DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

PEKING has told Taiwanese independence activists that they are "playing with fire" and obliquely accused the United States of trying to destroy China.

President Yang Shangkun could scarcely have illustrated more graphically China's sensitivity about world change from which it is isolated than in a speech yesterday marking the republican revolution of 1911 which appeared to mark a new low in relations between Peking and Taipei.

Recently the forces working for independence on the island of Taiwan have become swollen with arrogance. In attempting to split the country and the nation, they are trampling upon the will of the compatriots on both sides of the Straits, he said.

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## Elephants suffer in conservation victory

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN DELHI

INDIA is running out of space for its 20,000 wild elephants. It is a problem of success: poachers have been largely driven out of business, the country's 6,000 professional ivory carvers have been persuaded to switch to camel bone and even plastic, and the elephant population is booming.

The ivory trade in India is all but dead; large numbers of unsold ivory Taj Mahals in expensive stores demonstrate that the well-to-do no longer want such tainted ornaments. The coup de grace for the ivory trade came on October 1, when a law banning the use of imported African ivory took effect.

Pressure has grown in Africa to end the worldwide ban on ivory sales, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species is likely to recommend in March a resumption of ivory trading by five southern African states. This will have little effect on India, however, which faces the stark choice of

proposing a 260 million rupees (nearly £6 million) five-year programme to entice tribals away from farming. One key element of the plan is to clear people out of migration corridors to allow herds to move along traditional routes.

A senior official with the task force said: "Elephants become distressed and dangerous when they are penned into one area. That's when they raid farms, trample huts and kill people. In their search for food they are forced to move to areas where elephants have not been seen for hundreds of years."

The government has ruled out moving large populations out of elephant country. The task force is recommending instead that tribes should be given welfare and educational benefits to enable them to survive without further agricultural expansion. Some forest areas have been declared out of bounds already to protect elephant migration routes.

## Israel defends search for Iraqi missiles

From RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL yesterday expressed indignation at the international uproar over its reconnaissance flight last week which entered the airspace of five Arab countries.

The action, ostensibly intended to gather intelligence on Iraqi missile sites, was widely regarded as a move which threatened to destabilise the planned Middle East peace conference this month.

The timing will not make this weekend's visit by James Baker, the US Secretary of State, any easier, particularly as the announcement of the mission coincided with an

### Mission to ease tension

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

DURING a week when Sidi Ahmed Ghozali, the Algerian prime minister, is under pressure at home, he took the time yesterday to pay a surprise visit to neighbouring Tunisia to discuss the strain in relations caused by the presence of fleeing Tunisian Islamic fundamentalists in Algeria.

Algeria has denied Tunisian allegations that it is allowing the banned Tunisian fundamentalist Ennahda movement to use the country as a base for its activities,

but there is little sympathy in Algeria, where the Islamic movement is politically recognised, for Tunisia's hardline stand against its movement.

The Tunisian government has stated it has uncovered three Islamic plots to overthrow President Ben Ali over the last year. Many fundamentalists have been imprisoned and most of Ennahda's leaders have fled the country. Amnesty International has cited the case of three prisoners they believe have been tortured to death.

While Mr Ghozali has said his country respects the internal affairs of other states, his description of the Ennahda fundamentalists in Algeria as refugees has not pleased Tunisia.

## Militants seize Arab homes

By RICHARD BEESTON

A LONE Star of David flag yesterday fluttered defiantly in the heartland of Arab east Jerusalem as Jewish settlers celebrated one of the most audacious and provocative operations in their campaign to colonise and subdue Palestinian communities in this divided city.

Backed by extremists in the Israeli coalition government, the heavily armed Jewish militants launched a predawn raid in Silwan, the biblical valley of Kidron and site of the City of David, but today a symbol of Palestinian resistance against Israeli rule in the occupied territories.

"We came here because we have a right to reclaim Jewish land," said Joseph Cedar, aged 23, an American Jew from New York and a member of the El Ad movement which yesterday secured two homes but claimed to have purchased 14 more properties in the area.

Like many settlers their motivation was largely a religious and historical one. The implications of his actions, and those of his colleagues, are likely to have more immediate repercussions, particularly since the seizure was carried out only days before James Baker, the American Secretary of State, is due to return to finalise plans for his proposed peace conference. The conference intends, among other questions, to settle the problem of sovereignty over east Jerusalem.

"If our result will be that it will be harder to convene the peace conference, I certainly would not be sorry about that," said Yuval Neeman, the science minister and leader of the extremist Tehiya party, two of whose members yesterday joined the settlers in defying police eviction orders.

Israeli senior police officers described the timing of the settler operation as insensitive, coming only a day after the first anniversary of the Temple Mount shootings.

When 18 Palestinians were shot dead by Israeli border police only a few hundred yards from yesterday's action.

In these countries food shortages caused by drought are magnified by the obstacles imposed on relief operations by civil wars, by the inadequacy of infrastructure and distribution networks and by the scarcity of foreign exchange," the report said.

Although the United States regards the action as an "obstacle to peace", Israel the settlers demonstrated yesterday that they have the support of key government members, particularly Ariel Sharon, the housing minister.



Rooftop resistance: an ultra-Orthodox Jew dressed for prayer on the roof of a house in the Arab district of Silwan yesterday after he and other settlers occupied seven houses. Police evicted them from five of the houses

## Famine threatens 30 million Africans

By DAVID WATTS, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

THIRTY million Africans south of the Sahara face starvation, according to the International Monetary Fund.

Political and economic causes, as well as drought, are blamed for the impending disaster. "About 30 million people in this region are at risk of starvation, the majority of them in Ethiopia and Sudan, but also in Angola, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Mozambique and Somalia," the IMF said in its World Economic Outlook report prior to the opening of its annual conference in Bangkok next week.

In these countries food shortages caused by drought are magnified by the obstacles imposed on relief operations by civil wars, by the inadequacy of infrastructure and distribution networks and by the scarcity of foreign exchange," the report said.

African economies continued to suffer from slower growth in their export markets

and were constantly buffeted by "civil wars and inappropriate policies in many countries", the IMF said. In the sub-Saharan region, it said, growth of real gross domestic product is projected to remain unchanged at 2.25 per cent for 1991. Because of population increases this would mean a 1 per cent decline in per capita GDP compared with 1990.

Average inflation in the region is expected to rise from 22.75 per cent in 1990 to 24 per cent in 1991, far above that in the developed world. The situation is expected to improve in 1992, with a general

world recovery, restoration of trade with the Middle East and slightly higher commodity prices.

In 1989 the world's top industrial nations gave an average of only 0.33 per cent of their gross national product in aid, well short of the UN target figure of 0.7 per cent.

More importantly, perhaps, 41 per cent of this aid is directed at high-income and middle-income countries, while a substantial amount is tied to the purchase of goods or services from the donor.

IMF report, page 23

## UN chief blames Denktas

From MICHAEL THEODOROU IN NICOSIA

THE United Nations secretary-general yesterday blamed Rauf Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot president, for scrapping an international peace conference on Cyprus which was due to be held in the United States last month.

Mr Denktas insisted on sovereignty for his breakaway state "including the right of secession", which conflicted with past agreements. Senior Javier Perez de Cuellar said that Mr Mobutu's demand for 50 per cent of the seats in a new cabinet was unacceptable. "I cannot take office under these circumstances," he said.

The failure of the accord, which might have brought stability to Zaire, which has been lawless since the army went on the rampage in most main cities and destroyed Zaire's industrial and commercial base, may be the last straw for the few hundred expatriates who remained after thousands of other Europeans fled the country last month.

Mr Mobutu has ruled the vast former Belgian colony for 26 years by skilful manipulation of his opponents, many of whom — including Mr Tshisekedi — were rotated in a political dance between high office and prison. He has played another dissembling card in an

Gecamines which generated up to 70 per cent of Zaire's foreign earnings, have been at zero since April. Zaire's central bank has almost no foreign exchange, and salaries recently have been increased by 400 per cent in the public and private sectors.

The report showed that Mr Denktas had raised the obstacles at the eleventh hour after weeks of shuttle diplomacy by American and UN officials had narrowed the divide between the two communities.

Greek Cypriots welcomed the secretary-general's report as a moral victory. "It clearly points out that the responsibility lies with the Turkish side," said President Vassilios Christoforou. Cyprus has been divided since 1974 when Turkish troops invaded.

## Chinese reformer sues for libel

Peking — China's former minister of culture, Wang Meng, who was ousted for his liberal views after the crackdown on dissent in 1989, is suing his hardline critics for libel (Catherine Sampson writes).

Mr Wang is the first of the reformers purged in the past two years to launch a public counter-attack. By protesting against the hardline faction within the central committee of which he remains a member, Mr Wang, a writer aged 57, is bringing simmering political tensions into the open.

For the past two years, Mr Wang has been criticised in the official press for allowing "bourgeois liberal" tendencies to infiltrate art and literature while he was a minister. Political struggles in Peking have frequently been fought on the literary field, but never in the law courts. Those involved believe that this case could prove to be a deep embarrassment to China.

Mr Wang, like other victims of the purge including former party chief Zhao Ziyang, endured the attacks in silence for a while. But now he is suing the editor of *Wenyi Bao* literary journal over a published letter that claimed a short story by Mr Wang, called *Hard Porridge*, had attacked Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

### Envoy kidnapped

Delhi — Suspected Sikh gunmen kidnapped Lalita Radu, the Romanian chargé d'affaires in India, while he was driving to work here during the morning rush-hour. The kidnappers had taken over an unoccupied police checkpost and halted the car, which had diplomatic plates.

### General guarded

Washington — General Norman Schwarzkopf, the retired American commander of the allied forces during the Gulf war, has been assigned army bodyguards because of "radical groups desiring to do him harm", the US Army said. The statement did not specify how long the bodyguards would be assigned to him. (Reuters)

### Murder charge

Santa Ana, California — A computer consultant, accused of killing his wife in retaliation for an extramarital affair, put her through a slow, painful death by painting her eyeliner with a toxic chemical, authorities claim. Richard Overton, aged 63, is also linked to the attempted poisoning of his first wife. (AP)

### Spreading unrest

Tarbes — About 200 French farmers, continuing protest action against imported meat, spread two tonnes of Bulgarian and Hungarian liver pâté on a road in this southwestern city overnight after seizing it from a warehouse, the demonstrators said. Officials were unavailable for comment. (AFP)

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Keeping cool under pressure

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# Barred from a second opinion

As the Conservative party prepares to debate health today, Ann Kent reports on a casualty of the NHS reorganisation

**S**econd opinions are not an automatic right for patients who are dissatisfied by their doctor's diagnosis. Most hospitals which used to provide this service for nothing can no longer afford to do so in the reorganised NHS.

Yet second opinions have become even more essential since the NHS reorganisation in April according to Nancy Dennis of the College of Health, the patient watchdog organisation. This is because most GPs now have less freedom about where to send patients for treatment.

The General Medical Council's code of professional conduct advises GPs to "consider carefully any request by a patient for a specialist opinion, even if they are not convinced that such an opinion is necessary". A survey published in the Consumer's Association magazine *Which? Way to Health* earlier this year found that seven out of ten GPs agreed immediately to such requests. Another 13 per cent agreed reluctantly.

Mrs Dennis believes that second opinions may save health authorities money by stopping an unnecessary treatment from being given. "But unfortunately everyone is now so cost-conscious that these are being seen as an expensive extra," she says.

Karol Sikora, a professor of clinical oncology at Hammersmith Hospital, has evidence of the decline of the second opinion. He has recently halved the number offered by his department.

"We used to do three or four in every clinic, and now we limit it to two," he says. "There is no mechanism for us to be paid for these, and there is a limit to how many services we can do free."

The *Which? Way to Health* survey revealed that the commonest reasons for a patient requesting a second opinion were that current treatment did not seem to be working, a need for reassurance, lack of confidence in the doctor's expertise, and lack of information about their condition.

Until now, second opinions have been part of the service which hospitals were proud to provide to all comers.

GPs must now send patients seeking second opinions to provider hospitals which have a contract with the purchaser, the local health authority. Although it might be argued that any such consultation is an unnecessary luxury, problems are most likely to arise with extra-contractual referrals (ECRS) — that is, referrals to hospitals that have no contract with the health authority.

Family doctors who at-

tempt to send their patients to a non-contracted hospital for advice are now finding that the purchasing authority refuses to pay, sometimes on principle, sometimes because it has already used up its ECR budget.

Dr Judy Gilley, a family doctor in Barnet and a member of the general medical services committee which represents all GPs, says: "If you label something a second opinion, you are inviting someone to say it is expensive."

Her solution is to not use the words "second opinion". "I tend to write letters describing the whole history and clinical findings and then add towards the end that the patient has had the benefit of the advice of Dr so and so. If there was a patient who was unhappy, say, with cancer treatment, I would not describe that as a second opinion. I would say my patient had a particular problem which needed specialist advice, and I would expect it to come out of the budget for extra contractual referrals."

Dr Gilley admits that her own patients benefit from being given. "But unfortunately everyone is now so cost-conscious that these are being seen as an expensive extra," she says.

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Family doctors who at-



"There is no mechanism for us to be paid for second opinions": Professor Karol Sikora, of Hammersmith Hospital

realises he is going to have to levy charges for second opinions, a service he used to provide free. "About 20 per cent of patients are referred here from outside the region and we cannot go on providing advice and investigations to them for nothing," he says.

But Dr Killick also feels the new system will eventually benefit patients because district general hospitals will be forced to provide a good service, or go out of business.

"My one reservation is that patients' trust in us has been damaged. Some of them are wondering if they are being refused a treatment on financial grounds rather than because they don't need it.

But Dr Martin Jones, a GP in Bishopsworth, Bristol, is disillusioned. He says: "It is true that the big practices which are budget holders are able to offer their patients a different service, but I don't think the system is working for the rest of us."

The Brompton Hospital, in west London, has special gov-

ernment funding allowing it to see heart patients from all over the country and Dr Paul Oldershaw, one of the consultants, regularly gives second and even third opinions.

GPs who run their own budgets are in a better position to provide choice for their patients. But only about 300 out of 10,000 practices are fundholders.

Dr John Lee, who is based at a funding health centre in Greenwich, southeast London, says: "We decided from the beginning that our patients have a right to a second opinion and we have built that into our costs."

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"Instead of the money following the patient, the patient is having to follow the money, he says. "We hope things will be better next year."

At Hammersmith, Professor Sikora is also hopeful. "In the end, I believe the system will sort itself out and that we will be rewarded for the extra work we do. But anything in transition is painful, and I think it will remain painful for the next two years."

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# Uncommon market

What is medicine for one European can often be poison for another

If his life depended on the availability of sophisticated equipment and medical know-how, John Barrable would prefer to be taken ill in Germany. If, however, he were more concerned with the long-term quality of that life, he would opt to be treated in France.

The French seem to have the most sensible balance between science and art in healthcare, and a more rounded view of living. I'm not saying they would always leave you to die, but I think there are some circumstances where they would not go on trying to save

Netherlands, France, Italy, Spain and Germany that are carrying out market research among their own populations.

What's fascinating is that what we've learnt seems to reflect what one thinks of as national characteristics. The Germans prefer to take their medicine in the form of injections. There's something archetypal there: injections have this precise, clinical image, they deliver the exact amount in the right place at the right time. If you take a pill, as we do, the Dutch like to do, you're never quite sure what's happening to it.

Different nations seem preoccupied with different parts of the body. In Britain it is our bowels. We swallow huge quantities of laxatives and have a high rate of constipation and diarrhoea. In Germany, though, they have liver conditions we have never heard of.

Attitudes affect treatment, he says. "There is a particular heart condition for which in this country you may be advised to cut out stimulants and to rest. In Italy, however, you may be told to carry on enjoying yourself. Yet it seems the life expectancy rates for the condition are the same in both countries. But in Italy you might have a better time."

In Italy, medicine is an art, rather than a science, degree. Their approach is much more holistic; if you do not feel well, then there must be something in your life that is not right."

Europeans account for a third of the world's expenditure on drugs, and Mr Barrable will also study how different nationalities prefer their medicines to look and taste. "We know, for instance, that there is a positive advantage in this country to making something taste nasty because people then think it must be doing them good. They shy away from black tablets but think red and orange ones are powerful."

LIZ GILL

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## MEDICAL PERSPECTIVE by Times Staff Writer

### HIV off the kerb

NICK MALAND



the average client is rather more likely to be an office or skilled manual worker who, fond of his wife but finding his sex life at home either lacking in quality or quantity, is unwilling to form any other lasting relationship.

Although most clients cited more than one reason, the most common excuse

given for seeking commercial sex was the desire to have a liaison without emotional involvement. Others felt that they were not getting enough sex with their regular partner or preferred the services of an expert; 25 per cent went to a prostitute because their partner scorned their demands.

by recent research from the Hammersmith Hospital. Research workers there have shown that a raised systolic blood pressure (the pressure exerted when the heart is contracting) even though the diastolic pressure (the pressure when the heart is in the resting phase) is normal has its dangers. Young and middle-aged patients in whom systolic pressure was greater than 160, even though the diastolic was under 90, were, when followed up for over 12 years, more than 50 per cent more likely to die.

Beta-blockers have revolutionised the treatment of blood pressure and those who enjoy Auberon Waugh's brand of humour can rest assured that there are now many cardioselective beta-blockers available which, while leaving the emotions, including rage, undimmed, protect the heart and circulation from its ill effects. Cardioselective beta-

blockers have side-effects altering the peripheral circulation: hands and feet are often chilly, sexual prowess may falter and baldness can be exacerbated. More serious, but rarer, side-effects include skin rashes, dry eyes, worsening asthma, heart failure and, sometimes, slower heart rate can occur.

The importance of treating all raised blood pressure early has been emphasised

LONG before Sir Allan Green was stopped for kerb-crawling, medical research into prostitution had already been stimulated by the knowledge that it would become as important a cause of the spread of HIV in the developed world as it had proved to be in Africa.

A scientific survey carried out in Birmingham under the guidance of Hilary Kinnell, the city's Aids project coordinator, questioned both clients and prostitutes, and provides answers to most of the questions posed in the press last week.

Contrary to common belief, the average client is neither an aged man seeking a vicarious thrill by dicing with his professional reputation as he defies society, nor a migrant manual labourer.

Although the Birmingham prostitutes' panthers come from all social backgrounds,

### Keeping cool under pressure

AUBERON Waugh's autobiography, *Will This Do?*, is published today. In an interview, Mr Waugh extolled the virtues of taking a beta-blocker a day. This solitary tablet has, by maintaining his blood pressure at a normal level, allowed him to continue to enjoy wine and, he said, had the advantage of turning him into a totally benevolent and calm figure.

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Review, page 12

### A eye on VDU operators

IN JANUARY 1993 millions of VDU operators will be affected by a little-known directive from the European Council of Ministers that

## Prestissimo purplissimo

Michael Wright

**MOZART AND THE WOLF GANG**  
By Anthony Burgess  
Hutchinson, £12.99

OUR cat Oscar has a blocked bladder, poor chap. The vet says he's like a kettle with lime-scale. And how tugs at the heartstrings to see the little fellow stagger into the flowerbed beside the backdoor, scratch a hole in the earth, and squat. Nothing. Resolutely, he crawls little further, digs again, and squats, scanning the sky for inspiration. Still nothing.

I mention this for two reasons. First, because a little wider sympathy can do no harm in helping Oscar to open the floodgates. And secondly, because of the obvious analogy between Oscar's endless earthworks on behalf of his waterworks, and Anthony Burgess's restless breathless technique in this bright little, light brittle book about Mozart. Burgess hurtles through a gamut of genres and styles as he attempts to pin the fluttering butterfly of Mozart's genius to the page, celebrating the man whilst doing his best to "justify the layman's adoration" for his music. Admittedly, Burgess's rhapsodic scratchings are rather more varied and imaginative than Oscar's spasmodic scrapings, but one has the feeling with both of them that each new effort merely emphasises the impossibility of the task that they are striving to perform.



Burgess, our merry maestro of lingo

Oscar may dig like a JCB, but will remain bunged up: Burgess may grind out 100 variations on his theme, but will never release its essence.

But goodness, he tries. (So would you if you had a blocked bladder.) This bicentenary tribute to young Wolfgang is a kind of textual knickerbocker glory; a multi-layered delight compromising a number of colourful dollops of idiosyncratic biofiction, all liberally sprinkled with wit and wisdom and — thankfully — not a glace cherry in sight. First there's a bout of celestial dialogue between Mendelssohn and Wagner and Prokofiev and Beethoven (not to mention Arthur Bliss, whose initials make one deeply suspicious of everything he says); a few scenes from a rowdy *opera buffa* about Mozart, in which the young composer joins Gluck and Salieri for a boisterous drinking song about the cruelty of counterpoint; a virtuous burst of purple prose translating the famous symphony No 40 into language that goes some way beyond the sleeve-note of *Your Hundred Best Tunes* ("untrussed he lustfully thrusts hot iron slaked. She herself not

its 'objectivity' and freedom from the 'intrusion of ego' — that Burgess identifies as the quality that sets Mozart above, say, Beethoven, and which he seems eager to celebrate, he is unable to sit still in silent contemplation of that purity. A composer-manqué himself, Burgess talks of guilt and envy; of nostalgia for the cultural conditions that made Mozart possible. It begins to seem vital for him to find some way of deconstructing the opposition between the purity of music and the dirty squelch of language; to find some way of making Mozart's music "available" in human terms. The boy must throw a stone to shatter the moon reflected in the pond; the cat must dig words must come.

This may all sound rather portentious, but the instinct to find words that will comprehend music is what gives the book its urgency and readability. Besides dramatising the impossibility of his task, Burgess's mélange of different styles ensures that his failure is a brilliant one. After all, "Things have occasionally to be done to show that they cannot be done." I've no doubt that Oscar would agree with him.

## Robust tales from a professional hackette

Antonia Bremner  
**THE SHORT NOVELS OF MARTHA GELLHORN**



By Martha Gellhorn  
Sinclair-Stevenson, £19.95

**THE WOMEN'S HOUR**  
By David Caute  
Paladin, £14.99

**SCUM**  
By Isaac Bashevis Singer  
Jonathan Cape, £14.99

words can win or lose the day. The question at the centre of the novel is whether Sidney Pyke, Chair of Media Studies and Green Party councillor, really trespassed in the university swimming-pool during the women's hour, and raped the arch feminist Dr Beth Hooper in 12 feet of water.

Caute treads water with dozens of different ideas, but keeps his plot well afloat with the buoyancy of this drama.

A large cast of feisty women gives scope for a number of energetic set pieces. Samantha, his wife, is a formidable television celebrity, the bright star to his flabby, failing counterpart; Melanie, his pet PhD student and former lover, has transferred her body and soul to the aggrieved Dr Hooper; and Chantal, another student, is quietly exploiting her affair with the professor to provide steamy copy for the serialisation of the Sidney Pyke Story for a Sunday newspaper. Far more than the pure farce this bare outline suggests, the novel works through the theories — social, sexual and otherwise — of the Sixties, Seventies and Eighties, throwing into perspective the so-called "era of radicalism".

"Words are the armoury of the powerless," reflects Professor Sidney Pyke, after insulting the Tory Minister for Higher (though his aim is lower) Education by calling him "a turd". This is David Caute with his tongue firmly in his cheek. *The Women's Hour* is a fast and clever political farce, in which the potency and sure-fire shot of

posthumous — novel of the Nobel Laureate and Jewish writer who fled the Polish ghettoes in 1930, and thereafter endeavoured to set into perspective the pain of the century. Here, Isaac Bashevis Singer looks back to 1906 and tells the tale of Max Barabander, a heart-broken father who has returned to Warsaw after the death of his son, in the hope of rediscovering the camaraderie of his old friends and haunts. It should be a record of comfort, but it is not. Rather, it is a chilling rendering of the novel's frontispiece: "Flesh and corruption were the same from the very beginning, and always remain the scum of creation the very opposite of God's wisdom, mercy and splendour." Barabander is convinced that at 47 he is impotent. He sets off on a mindless pursuit of sex, turning from one girl to another and on to another in a frantic search for sexual salvation. As he resists the inner voice of his conscience, his spiritual degradation accelerates in pace with the destructive scene of the ageing century. Not a book with which to look forward to the new millennium.

A woman in Italy cannot grow too rich or successful in the 16th century, or she brings down envy and hatred on herself, and this happens to Serafina. Thomas's temperament lands him in serious trouble, yet they both survive to be happy in this most enjoyable novel.

## Silken cords of tosh

Philippa Toomey

**GLITTERING STRAND**  
By Judith Lennox  
Hamish Hamilton £14.99

■ *The Reckoning*, by Sharon Penman (*Michael Joseph*, £14.99). Simon de Montfort died on the field of Evesham, and his corpse was hacked to pieces and desecrated. His widow (though sister to the king) and family were forced into exile. A long story of power struggles and revenge is seen through the eyes of Hugh de Witton, a 15-year-old boy, noble but landless, who becomes squire to Simon's son, Roughly, the Welsh and the De Montforts are the goodies, and the English the baddies, but as they are all related and are inclined to swap sides, concentration is needed for all the 576 pages.

■ *The Grass Crown*, by Colleen McCullough (*Century*, £15.99). This sequel to *The First Man in Rome* is an enormous novel (813 pages,

with an additional 80 pages of glossary), continuing the story of Marius and Sulla, now estranged and in opposition. The author, normally a fluent and exciting storyteller, seems to have been overwhelmed by her subject and her research. Everything has to go in, from speeches in the senate to long descriptions of funeral customs. Dialogue is in colloquial English with the odd Latin word thrown in. This becomes pretty tiresome after a while. It's hard, also, to feel for either Marius or Sulla (I expect the Romans had a word for four-letter-men) and, *mirabile dictu*, there are four more volumes to come, which I cannot say I look forward to.

■ *The Running Vixen*, by Elizabeth Chadwick (*Michael Joseph*, £14.99). With *The Wild Hunt*, the predecessor to this novel, the author won a Betty Trask prize. The sequel is set in the Wales of 1126, where the marriage of Adam de Lacey, foster son of Earl Guyon, and the widowed Heulwen, begins a feud with the evil De Mortimers. Here the Welsh are the baddies (except that they are, once again, of the same blood) and Adam is involved in some stirring fights, one in mortal combat (almost) and once in a mêlée, which had quite strict rules. Well written, and exciting. I could have done without the love scenes, though happily married love is so rarely portrayed that one ought to be grateful.

## NADINE GORDIMER

WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE 1991



PUBLISHED THIS WEEK

BLOOMSBURY

## Star Waugh of father and son

Tim Heald reports that Bron has written hard and made a pretty creditable effort this term

Waugh like hats. Evelyn caused his son Bron embarrassment by turning up at his prep school sports day wearing a straw boater with a Brigade of Guards ribbon, though this was not as bad as sporting a grey bowler hat, described as "his drab Coke", when he came to present the prizes. Bron, in turn, must have embarrassed his nearest and dearest with the mad beret he used to wear in the Aude in 1968 — let alone the "hideous revolutionary moustache" (his own description) which went with it. In the photograph he looks defiantly melancholy and rather hung-over — like a follower of Che in front of the firing squad. And then there is the hat on the cover, a raffish Borsolino-looking affair, black with wide brim and ribbon, worn at a slight angle. It has the effect — intentional I guess — of suggesting that the wearer is not quite a gentleman. More of a gentleman than you or I, of course, but a bit of a bounder, nevertheless, if not quite an absolute cad.

That's enough about hats, I should mention in passing that the all black and white photographs in this book are wonderfully awful — mainly family snaps or stiffly posed groups. I particularly like the author in Bologna ("writing *The Foxglove Soga*, June 1959"), in which he appears to have acquired a mysterious tilt and to have had both arms amputated around the elbow. And why, in the one of Captain Dawson's Brigade Squad at Caterham in 1957, is everyone smartly kitted out in khaki, while one trooper is wearing what looks like a flannel vest? I think we should be told. The most interesting parts of the book concern relations between Bron and his Dad, variously described here as "Papa" or "Waugh", which itself says something about their peculiar relationship. Many will already have read about the hideous banana incident, when the Labour government decreed that all children should be issued with a banana, now that the war was over, and such delicacies could once more be procured. When Bron's mother came home with three of these exotic fruits for Bron and his sisters, Evelyn smothered them in cream and sugar and scoffed the lot while the rest of his family watched.

"From that moment," writes Bron, "I never treated anything he had to say on faith or morals very seriously".

Like his father, Bron harbours a good grudge and enjoys paying back scores. The key word here is "vile". There are vile schoolmasters, vile politicians, vile monks, above all vile fellow hacks, all here reduced to vile bodies, though this author is careful never to be entirely predictable. Thus Nigel Lawson, whom one thought bound to be vile, is instead described as "by far the cleverest person I have ever worked with".

Apart from the rum relationship with his father, the most extraordinary episode in the book is Bron's machine-gunning. I knew that he had been shot in Cyprus during the EOKA crisis, but had always been told, by his detractors, that one of Grivas's chaps had got him in the back or bottom. What actually happened was that the Browning machine gun on Waugh's armoured car jammed, and he decided to put it right by giving it a good shake — very much his attitude, I should guess, to any piece of recalcitrant machinery. Alas, the recipe was all too effective, and Bron took a burst of fire at point blank range. God alone, and a surgeon called Watts know how he survived.

"Will this do?" is the question Waugh and many other hacks apprehensively ask their vile editors when submitting their copy. In this case, of course, the question is addressed to the great White's Club in the sky, where one hopes Papa will raise a glass of his favourite gin and barley water and say "Yes, dear boy". Well, he should, because his offspring's book is as tart and funny and ultimately sad as many of his own.

"Brilliantly done... In Flashman, Fraser has created one of the immortals."

D.J. TAYLOR, SUNDAY TIMES

## FLASHMAN AND THE MOUNTAIN OF LIGHT

GEORGE MACDONALD FRAZER

HarperCollinsPaperbacks

\$3.99





## Conor Cruise O'Brien

**Charles Haughey will not be able to cling to office for long, once scandalised Ireland goes to the polls**

**I**t looks as if Mr Haughey will survive long enough to lead Fianna Fail into the next general election, which cannot now be long delayed. Fianna Fail is frightened by this prospect, as well it might be. The financial scandals, all with Haughey cronies at their centre, daily dominate all the front pages. In an unprecedented move, four respected Fianna Fail deputies last week publicly criticised Mr Haughey's leadership. One of them estimated that in a general election, Fianna Fail would lose "10 to 20 seats" — the worst showing since the party first came to power in 1932.

The four dissidents have been neither repudiated nor supported. It seems to have been tacitly agreed that a decision on the leadership will be deferred until the reports of the official enquiries into the various scandals are all in. Mr Haughey has assured his party that they would "vindicate" himself and his government, but they are unlikely either to vindicate or to incriminate. Mr Haughey himself took care of this when he arranged that the terms of reference of the tribunals should not allude to the responsible ministers and departments.

Mr Haughey's assurances of vindication-to-come are hollow, though at present acceptable to his party, because they let the wavering off the hook. For 12 years now they have been conditioned to do as the Boss tells them. Many of them remember with a shudder the GUBU scandals of 1982, and Mr Haughey's ruthless forcing out of the rebels. They do not want to go through that again, nor is there any clear successor. So to defer a decision by pretending that there is nothing to decide has been the most attractive option thus far.

Attractive, yes, but dangerous. While they are dithering, the coalition government may disintegrate at any moment, so delivering the dithers over to the mercy of an angry electorate. John Bruton, the able and respected leader of Fine Gael, is wisely emphasising that it is the government as a whole, and not just Mr Haughey, nor even Fianna Fail, which must bear responsibility.

By emphasising governmental responsibility, Mr Bruton is striking this government in its most vulnerable area: hitting the junior partner in the coalition, Des O'Malley's Progressive Democrats. Under Mr Haughey, Fianna Fail has become accustomed to scandals and to the Haughey style of dealing with them: stout denial, brazen it all out, shout down the opposition, suggest British influence is at work in the denigration of the nation's only truly national party.

At the beginning of the present phase of financial scandals, much was made of the fact that the allegations of misbehaviour by the Goodman beef empire were first made on a British television programme, *World in Action*. Now that the truth of at least some of those allegations appears about to be demonstrated, no more is heard of the "British plot". Last week the government was striking



John Bruton: seeks to blame the whole government

sign over the budget, if they have not resigned earlier over the scandals.

Either way, Mr Haughey will probably still be leader of Fianna Fail when the government collapses. He will not retire voluntarily, and his party does not look capable of getting rid of him during the lifetime of this Dáil.

The next Dáil will be another matter. Fianna Fail will have many fewer seats. A poll at the weekend showed the party 11 points down in the last six months. Yet, even in its diminished state, Fianna Fail will almost certainly still be the largest party. Hardcore supporters would vote for Fianna Fail even if it were proved to have plotted the assassination of the pope. In the new Dáil, Fianna Fail will hope to form a new coalition, but any conceivable potential partner will insist that Mr Haughey go first. In those circumstances, most people in Fianna Fail will gladly accept.

In many ways, Mr Haughey will have left his people a damaging legacy. But he will have done one service to Irish democracy. He has cut Fianna Fail down to size, humbled it, and rendered incredible its claim to be the sole legitimate representative of the national will. Mr Haughey didn't intend to do anything of the kind, of course: quite the contrary. But that is the price Fianna Fail must pay for choosing the hero of the 1970 arms trial as its leader and then supporting him through scandal after scandal. It seems an appropriate price.

**The high speed line via Stratford could transform our transport policy, argues Tony Ridley**

**O**ne can safely bet that there are some sore heads in British Rail this morning. After a false start, including an abortive attempt to persuade the government to accept a public-private partnership proposal, they put together a competent management team, which worked long and hard on their scheme for the Channel Tunnel link.

Many will see the announcement by transport secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, in favour of the Ove Arup route as a defeat for BR, for although the winning route matches BR's for nearly half its length, it is totally different in its approach to London.

The government decision might even prove epoch-making, but only if we now have the makings of a strategy which will transform the prospects for railways in this country, and if the decision is not taken too soon, there have been rumours of tension as each was said to be manoeuvring its own scheme into pole position.

Others will see the announcement as a victory over the Department of Transport, which backed BR, by the Department of the Environment and, in particular, by Michael Heseltine. Undoubtedly the Heseltine "vision" for east London and the Thames Estuary played a part, but it is also significant that Mr Rifkind's constituency is in the north and that he has declared a desire to see a transfer of freight from road to rail. The Arup scheme does have a significant freight dimension, and how this will develop and how the route will be shown to serve the

north, north-west and midlands must be discussed in detail.

The need to tie together major land-use and transport issues has played a major part in the decision. In these times of increasing, often debilitating, congestion, both public and professionals are crying out for the two to be taken together. Environmental considerations may have taken precedence over more immediate transport and commercial issues.

Cynics will argue that the choice minimises the number of Tory seats at risk over the question of the tunnel link. But a decision which unites Gerry Bowden, Tory MP for Dulwich, who does not want the link in south London, and Tony Banks, Labour MP for Newham North-West, who does not want it in east London, cannot be all bad.

Perhaps vision and strategic thinking are coming back into vogue. Perhaps it has been recognised that the market alone is not very good at making decisions on major infrastructure projects.

The saga of the link has increasingly been one of muddle and confusion, particularly in comparison with the approach of our French colleagues. At last, perhaps, the government is showing leadership and setting frameworks. This is not only essential for professional planners and engineers, it is also essential for business and entrepreneurs.

During the 1980s there was as much complaint about the lack of

a framework from what appeared to be natural Tory supporters as there was from the left.

There is a long way to go. BR is being asked to work with Arup on a scheme which is not its own, to a stage when it can be handed over to the private sector. There are bound to be problems of managerial psychology here. We must also ensure that inventive financing schemes are developed, and not hamstrung by Treasury rules.

Those involved must also recognise that the project is a transport system. As the Channel Tunnel has shown, we have more than enough talent to build tunnels successfully, indeed brilliantly. Developing a transport system is much more difficult, as the Channel Tunnel is also showing. Amid the euphoria of the "unblighted" there will be some who are disappointed. Every scheme has some environmental problems. Not everyone downstream of London will want to enthuse about a Thames "corridor of opportunity".

If this decision can be implemented quickly, if it means that land-use and transport decisions are to be taken together in future, if freight movement past the bottleneck of London is now high on the agenda, then it is greatly to be welcomed. If it merely kicks the problems into touch in order to save a few Tory seats, it is not. We can only hope.

*The author, professor of transport engineering at Imperial College, was a director of Eurotunnel.*

## Rail's missing link

# Salt of the earth flavour

**Bernard Levin  
savour a case as inconsequential as it is crisp and reassuring**

**H**ave you ever stopped and thought why this country is by far the best to live in? Yes, we are a democracy, the weather, though changeable, has nothing like the extremes of heat and cold that other lands suffer, we murder each other surprisingly rarely, our political rivalries are not serious, we have the Morris men to entertain us, even our banks do not lose all our money — but the catalogue of our good fortune could be prolonged for hours.

What we need is a single definition of our good fortune, one which makes us smile as soon as we think about it, and which is guaranteed to make us feel pleased to be alive, and particularly to be alive in Britain.

I have found it. A body called the Committee of Advertising Practice has a remit to draw upon advertisers who make claims in excess of what the facts support.

So far so good. If I am a manufacturer of sausages, and I proclaim in print and on the airwaves that my products are not only the most succulent ever made, but that they stop hair falling out, improve sexual capacity, keep dangerous dogs at bay and poison the rent-collector, I take it that the Committee of Advertising Practice will have a word with me, suggesting that I am cooking it a bit too strong.

But where is the line to be drawn between mild boasting, which any manufacturer must be surely allowed, and preposterously baseless exaggeration? Well, the Committee of Advertising Practice has recently adjudicated on a case that must have used up a dozen of their finest pencils on the drawing of line. Golden Wonder Potato Crisps had been advertising themselves by saying that their crisps "taste better than the other premium brand". This could have been thought of as a low blow, for



"the other premium brand" is instantly recognisable as Walkers Crisps. But that was not the case. The crux was that Golden Wonder had claimed not only that their crisps taste better than those of their rivals (a matter notoriously difficult to adjudicate upon), but that the public, asked for its opinion in this grave matter, had voted with its packet: Golden Wonder insisted that 60 per cent of a presumably reasonable sample had stated a preference for Golden Wonder over Walkers.

Not so, cried Walkers with something like a sob in their voice; their independent research showed with reasonably indisputable certainty that most of the crisp-eating community preferred Walkers to Golden Wonder any day.

Pistols for two and coffee for one. The Committee met; it studied the agenda; Golden Wonder v Walkers, the crisp-eating public intervening. And it came down on the side of Walkers. The adjudication, like a roll of thunder, was that Golden Wonder's argument was not "sufficiently rigorous to support the claim". Ladies and gentlemen, it has been conclusively determined that, however delicious Golden Wonder Crisps may be, they must not advertise themselves as more popular — let alone 60 per cent more popular — than Walkers Crisps.

And here is my evidence that this country is the best to live in, anywhere in the world; I truly do believe that there is no other nation in which the claims of two rival varieties of potato crisps having clashed, a sober body would meet, consider the evidence, and hand down a verdict.

I am not joking; at least, I am,

but I am also making an important point. As I say, I do not believe that there is anywhere else, in the world a government or government department silly enough to care about two brands of quite indistinguishable potato crisps; but this battle is not about crisps at all. It is about fairness and rules and standards and salt, those qualities on which we rightly pride ourselves, and by which we live and have lived for centuries.

No; crisps are not important.

But advertising designed to convince the crisp-eating public of something that cannot be established to the satisfaction of the Committee of Advertising Practice is important. Not very important, mind; nothing very terrible would happen if there were a free-for-all in the advertising of potato crisps. But there is, at any rate in this country, an idea that nothing is too small to consider, especially where a matter of honest bargaining is involved.

No doubt I shall be told that I am making heavy weather about a nonsensical body which rebukes the makers of potato crisps for

being very slightly extravagant in their advertising. The clue lies not in the crisps, but in the nonsensical body. I am sure the Committee of Advertising Practice has no powers to enforce compliance with its adjudications. *But that is exactly why life here is superior to life anywhere else.*

In some countries, revolutions break out in the wake of a hotly disputed legal judgement. In our country, no revolutions break out for any reason whatever, nor do we need any, for we are already seized of the belief that the rules governing the advertising of potato crisps will be applied rightly by the appropriate authority, and so they are.

In other lands, they eat strange things, and have strange rules governing their elections, and entertain strange notions as to what is correct behaviour, and think strange the time and effort expended in a quarrel about crisps. But we do not, and that is why this country carries off the palm.

You won't believe it, but there are countries where they put paper on their crisps. I rest my case.

## The enemy within

**AS TORY representatives cheered Mrs Thatcher's arrival on the conference platform yesterday, one voice could be heard above the rest calling on her to say a few impromptu words. When the chant "speech, speech, speech" went up, would-be Labour MP Peter Mandelson was the self-appointed cheerleader.**

"I thought a contribution from the former prime minister would have been constructive, useful and in everyone's interests," he says. And especially Labour's.

Mandelson, Labour's former communications director and begetter of the red rose, is admitted by the Tories as a member of the press corps. He is reporting for the *Sunday People*. The Tories regard him as a cross between Mephistopheles and Machiavelli.

Shaun Woodward, who as communications director at Smith Square does the same job for the Tories once did for Labour, went out of his way to welcome his surprising guest to Blackpool's Winter Gardens. Shaking him warmly by the hand, Woodward says, "I told him I was delighted to welcome someone who had come to learn from the experts, someone who had come to see the real thing."

Yet while most journalists are deluged with invitations to fringe meetings, parties and receptions, Mandelson has received but one, from the Scotch Whisky Association. "I don't think anyone else knew I was coming," he insists.

Mandelson admitted he had attracted some nasty stars. "I have been likened to the Grim Reaper," he says. Undaunted, he has gatecrashed fringe events including one with William Waldegrave,

Really? "We were researching the possibility anyway, but in fairness we did bring forward our plans to do something else." A wise move, with the Foreign Office still advising British tourists

not to visit the area despite yesterday's ceasefire in Croatia.

Vogotours still exists, albeit in abeyance, says a spokesman. "If the situation changed radically we could bring out a new brochure in a hurry."

**Sweet sorrow**

DESPITE being told to pack his bags after supporting the coup against Gorbachev, Leonid Zamyatin, the Soviet "ambassador" in London, is finding it hard to leave.

His deputy, Vladimir Ivanov, is now running the embassy, but Zamyatin is currently back in town, although no one seems to know how long for. The embassy is exasperated and British diplomats are said to be perplexed.

The Foreign Office says: "We certainly still recognise Zamyatin as the *de jure* Soviet ambassador. Whether he is *de facto* is more difficult to say."

The Foreign Office has made it clear to Moscow that it expects his

replacement to be someone whose thinking is a little more in tune with the current regime. How about Gennadi Gerasimov, currently marooned in the embassy in Lisbon?

**ROB**  
● *The United States formed its Rugby Union team only in 1973, it is being trounced all over the shop and has no chance of qualifying for the next stage of the World Cup. But it seems rugby's particular ethos has penetrated American society. Spotted outside a bar in San Francisco recently: a sign reading "No Rugby Teams".*

## Joining forces

THE CITY was awash with rumours yesterday that two of the nation's most famous PR men, Sir Tim Bell and Peter Gummer are discussing a possible link between their companies. Despite denials from Bell's company, Lowe Bell Financial, and silence from Gummer, chairman and chief executive of Shandwick, the industry's trade magazine, *PR Week*, splashed the story in its first issue under new editor Desmond Quigley.

"I stick by the story," says Quigley. "Reputations are too short for me to risk putting my neck on the block in my first issue with a complete flyer. Whatever they say, Gummer and Bell — who was Mrs Thatcher's favourite adman — are talking seriously. What is done and when remains to be seen." He promises further revelations about the link next week.

In another move between the worlds of politics and PR, Mrs Thatcher's former right-hand man Sir Bernard Ingham, yesterday joined the board of Hill and Knowlton, where he will form an intriguing partnership with Tom McNally, senior aide to the man she succeeded in Number Ten, Jim Callaghan.



**...and moreover**

**CRAIG BROWN**

**I** often think I must have suffered a trauma at an early age within the grim confines of a shoe-shop. Of course, no child likes buying shoes, especially as the slogan "Never Knowingly Overstuffed" seems to apply with a particular vengeance to the children's shoe department.

When I was a child, my mother would take me and my brothers up to London to the dentist twice a year. With our mouths still numb and the gas still seeping through our ears, we would then, more often than not, have to pop into the shoe-shop just across Sloane Square to take our place in the Moscow-style queue for new shoes. Perhaps my aversion to shoe-shops, which has been with me ever since, stems from the bizarre link in my mind between the dentist's drill and a new pair of Start-Rite sandals. Certainly, it is now hard for me to walk into a shoe-shop without walking out again within five seconds.

On the other hand, there are plenty of completely adult reasons for finding men's shoe-shops so miserable. There is a hushed and furtive air about them which one never finds in a butcher's or a boutique, a joylessness among their customers born of an awkward mixture of embarrassment and boredom. The staff, too, tend to the poker-faced; whenever I enter a shoe-shop, I find myself confronted by massed armies of staff, at least one for each shoe on display, all looking daggers at me, with exasperated "I suppose it's

shoes-you're-after" expressions carved upon their faces.

The briefest survey of the stock in a man's shoe-shop makes it clear that this furtive atmosphere is intimately bound up with the repressed fantasies of the average Englishman. The men's shoes on offer, even in supposedly sober stores, are festooned with buckles and bobbles, tassels and woggles, fancy-patterns and supernumerary stiches. It is as if every man in the country has a secret urge to dress up Carmen Miranda, but is forced by propriety to restrict the fetish to his feet alone.

When I worked for a year as the *Times* sketchwriter in the House of Commons, I wore a very plain pair of shoes, with no frills or nonsense to them, in a pleasant shade of gold. Virtually every day, an MP or another journalist would scoff and cackle at these nice plain green shoes. (To Mr Denis Healey, they were proof positive that I was a pop star, and whenever we passed in the corridor or on the stairs, he would engage me in discussions about developments in the world of rap, on which, it emerged, he was a keen expert.)

Each time my shoes were tilted at, I made a point of looking at the tinkerer's own footwear, invariably a modest brown or black but with an array of bits and bobs in shiny gold, weird baroque flourishes in sculpted leather, and odd pleats and *retroussé* toes. In the country of the blind, I comforted myself, the green-shod man is King.



**CO**  
**YU-SOME TEAM**

**CC**  
**NO RUGBY TEAMS**

**CC**  
**NO RUGBY TEAMS**

**CC**  
**NO RUGBY TEAMS**

**CC**  
**NO RUGBY TEAMS**

**CC**<br



## DUCKING THE LINK

There is to be no high-speed rail link from France to London in the foreseeable future. Faced with having to give the final yes to the route which the government had happily allowed to British Rail to plan for the past three years, ministers took a deep breath — and buried their heads in London clay.

Yesterday the transport secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, had to announce defeat for the railmen at the hands of the Treasury and the environment department. Instead of the planned route up, through and under south London to Waterloo and King's Cross, an alternative route through Stratford, and then tunnelling into King's Cross from the east, is to be plotted instead. Since this route is merely a line on a map, the only real decision announced yesterday is not to go ahead with the southern line, a de facto postponement of a decision on the high-speed link for a further two years of "study".

Some £200 million of money has been spent on this abortive project so far, most of it coming from BR passengers. As all the demerits of the southern route have emerged over the past three years, so the demerits of the eastern route now have a further two years to emerge as well. Ministers have preferred to leave to their successors the odium of planning and paying for a big infrastructure project in the hope that it will somehow go away. Mr Rifkind says that waiting until the tunnel is actually open in 1993 will "give a more precise view of when the extra capacity of the new line might be needed." Note the words "when" and "might".

The British Rail line has generally been seen as the best. It was the quickest and would open soonest. It has already been plotted, engineered, safeguarded and costed. Shafts have been dug, land bought, impact studies completed along much of the route, residents consulted. Much of the local aggravation inevitable with such projects has spent itself. More important, the southern route would have had the immense advan-

tage of doubling as a new high-speed commuter line straight into Waterloo. The external benefits would have been considerable.

The Stratford route's original backers wanted a freight terminus to link the Channel tunnel with motorways to the north, though the tunnel was not intended to take freight trains. Nobody sensibly believes that Stratford will become a passenger terminus on a high-speed link to Paris, leaving the underground line from Stratford into King's Cross just a gleam in the eye. Commuter demand from Kent to King's Cross does not compare with that into Waterloo, whose magnificent new European terminal — under construction — will now never have high-speed access.

Of course opening up the East End of London is a good idea, though how high-speed trains screaming past its backstreets will achieve this is obscure. Maplin airport was approved by Whitehall for similar reasons and duly abandoned. The tax-free haven of the Isle of Dogs, now afflicted with a gross oversupply of property, is having to be propped up with £1 billion of public expenditure on infrastructure. If huge amounts of public money are to be spent on such projects, they should be spent for a strictly limited planning goal, not a vaguely generalised one.

The case for the eastern route that undoubtedly appealed to the Treasury and John Major most is that it would delay decision and therefore cost. As with yesterday's postponement of London teaching hospital rationalisation, indecision is blighting Mr Major's cabinet. The time it has taken the government to make up its mind about the high-speed link has already made Britain the subject of ribald comment in the rest of Europe. Is this the decisiveness that Mr Major is determined to project against a vacillating Euro-consensus? The ribaldry will now rise to a crescendo.

## BACK-UP FOR PEACE

Can any ceasefire in Croatia hold without external assistance? Is there now a role for the United Nations? The European Community's monitors, proud of their mediation, believe that the signature of the key army commanders on both sides augurs well. Each truce in Yugoslavia — the latest is the seventh — holds both more and less promise than the last. More promise on the diplomatic front, because with every building block Lord Carrington persuades the warring leaders to add to the elusive structure of a political settlement; the more each has publicly invested in further negotiation. Less promise, because the renewal of fighting is more and more taken for granted at the grassroots.

The challenge now is to bridge the gulf between chancery and battlefield. In The Hague, Lord Carrington has extracted remarkable concessions. To have obtained Serbia's agreement last week to a future settlement based on a loose association of sovereign or independent republics, and its renunciation of unilateral changes in borders, is an amazing achievement. On paper, the outlines of peace are at last discernible. But on the ground, every collapsed truce saps popular confidence in the words of politicians and in their ability to control rogue army units and militia warlords.

The negotiations in The Hague are anything but irrelevant. The fighting will end only when each party has more to gain from peace than war. But the exercise must also have street credibility in Yugoslavia, where each village deserted, harbour bombed and livelihood wrecked is a local tragedy which deepens mutual hostility.

Lord Carrington needs a success on the ground. So far, the British government has been right to oppose a peacekeeping force, at least in Croatia. Such forces are not there to fight, only to separate combatants who consent to separation. A conventional peacekeeping operation would be at risk of failing for the same reasons that internal truces have broken down: the refusal of local

commanders to abide by agreements. That does not destroy the strong case for a rapid preventive deployment of peacekeeping units in other Yugoslav republics, such as Bosnia-Herzegovina and parts of the Serbian provinces of Vojvodina and largely-Albanian Kosovo. Successful geographical containment of the conflict would add to Lord Carrington's diplomatic leverage without internationalising the war in Croatia.

The strongmen of Serbia and Croatia, Slobodan Milosevic and Franjo Tudjman, have formally agreed to seek a political settlement. These republics would be less challenging testing grounds than Croatia for using international peacekeepers to hold them to their pledge. But now that the talks in The Hague are within sight, however distant, of a political settlement, the EC monitors need peacekeeping reinforcements available in the wings for Croatia itself.

That task is best assigned to the United Nations. The Europeans have no experience of deploying a multinational force, and Croatia is no place for beginners. Both Serbs and Croats are more likely to respect a force which has behind it the authority of America and the Soviet Union, and American logistical support would probably be needed. Military planning should begin now so that troops can be speedily positioned once Lord Carrington has obtained the requisite measure of political agreement.

That will happen sooner if both Serbs and Croats are left in no doubt that a UN force would be part of a political settlement, not an alternative to one. The UN has deployed more peacekeeping units in the past three years than in its entire previous history, but this new activism is a consequence of Soviet-American co-operation in bringing regional conflicts to the point of resolution. UN forces could prevent war from resuming by mistake, but only if the republics' leaders genuinely decide on peace. In The Hague last week, and now even in Zagreb, the first signs of that are apparent. Lord Carrington needs the UN, ready but in reserve.

## ROBOCAT'S WHISKERS

Hollywood got in first with Robocat, the robot policeman named Murphy. Now Takara, Japan's leading toy-maker, has developed Robocat, a battery-operated artificial cat named Mew, for animal lovers who prefer to inhabit a world without fleas, petfood and litter boxes.

Robocat is about the size of a large pair of fluffy slippers and comes in three choices of fur: chinchilla, tabby and American shorthair. Pat Robocat on the head, tickle his throat or stroke his back, and his touch sensors force him into a frenzy of feline delight. His head nods, his back arches and his tail wags as furiously as if he were trying to flag down an overhead plane.

At the faintest "Here kitty, kitty" murmur within Robocat's range, his sound sensors have him purring and miaowing, like a cat shop gone berserk. Whenever the telephone rings, the neurotic creature is triggered into action. An inadvertent cough, and he is off again. But for those who can resist the urge to land a sledgehammer square on Robocat's head, he is said to make a terrific companion. Takara suggests leaving Robocat by the front door when leaving for work in the mornings, promising: "He will wait faithfully to welcome you with a jolly miaow when you return."

Takara's test sales of Robocat this summer were an unprecedented success. Undeterred by the thought that stroking a robot cat is little different from cuddling a coffee maker, thousands of women in their 20s and 30s have put their names down, ready to

snap up the first £50 Mews as soon as they arrive in Japan's pet shops later this month. "There is a demand for artificial cats," insists Takara. "Single working women don't have time or space to look after a real one." Not to mention, of course, that Robocats do not bed down in ivory silk dressing gowns or poke their paws through paper screens.

Somebody (or some robot) in Takara's new product-development laboratory clearly has the knack of persuading millions to lay out brisk money for such toys. It was Takara that came up with the dancing flower, a plastic pot-plant that fidgets to music. Almost nine million bought those. Next came dancing beer cans and crisp packets. And then, for Japan's tired corporate warriors in their 40s and 50s, Takara developed the "stress reducing" three-inch plastic bird which chirps every time it is moved.

Now that Takara has moved up the great chain of robotic being, the working world is clearly its oyster. Takara knows it: the company has already developed a robot dog and is now designing "greeting robots" to replace Japan's millions of bowing receptionists and lift attendants. The logical next step, in the current state of Japan's securities market, is a line in deep-bowing chief executives. With their instinct for exporting, the Japanese must surely have their eye on next year's demand for flesh-pressing robot American congressmen. And if they hurry, they might even find a market here for beaming clones of John Major and Neil Kinnock.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

### Reform of the NHS and the debate on 'privatisation'

From Professor D. P. de Bono

Sir, In the current debate about the National Health Service no one seems to have defined what is meant by privatisation. General practice by common consent works well, the majority of GPs in the country are private contractors, whose services are very precisely specified and monitored by family health service authorities.

The situation with regard to hospital practice is different: although NHS hospitals, trusts or otherwise, are obliged to provide "free care", there are no legally binding or even nationally agreed criteria to specify the level of such care. If I see a patient whom I believe to need coronary artery surgery, for example, I could nevertheless fulfil the legal obligations of the NHS by prescribing pills and telling him to take life easily.

The recent NHS reforms have made a clear distinction between the providers and the purchasers of services. The onus is on the purchasers, usually district health authorities or fund-holding GPs, to specify the level of care they are prepared to purchase on behalf of patients.

What is beginning to worry patients is the possibility that purchasers, either through lack of knowledge or lack of funds, will specify an inappropriately low level of care. The patient's only recourse, provided he were aware of the situation, would then be to private treatment. It is this aspect of "privatisation" which is the most plausible and therefore most worrying.

It is obvious that no country could commit itself to a totally open-ended health budget, but patients would be greatly reassured if there were to be nationally agreed and recognised standards of care for common medical conditions, based on objective criteria as applied to individual patients.

Data are already available to establish such standards and their implementation would help to diminish present inequalities in health care.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID DE BONO,  
University of Leicester,  
School of Medicine,  
Clinical Sciences Wing,  
Glenfield General Hospital,  
Leicester.  
October 8.

From Ms Diane Bailey

Sir, My sister, in her thirties, after eight years of deterioration from chest pains to real disability, heart drugs, weakness, hypersensitivity

and constant pain, from self-employment to sickness benefit, was referred for hospital tests. After months of waiting she was called in at two days' notice. Immediately she gave suggestions that she have her own room — for a charge.

After x-rays the consultant said that she might have tumours in the head or spine but that only a painless, quick and clear so-called MRI scan could tell. However, for national health patients in that area there was a ration of 30 such scans a year and she did not qualify. Therefore, unless my sister could find the money, the consultant could only offer a time-consuming series of other tests, some painful, which could not be conclusive.

That scan cost my sister £700 — a concessionary reduction on the proper charge but still a third of her remaining savings — and found no tumours but spinal arthritis. There is no question of the health service refunding the money.

I cannot see that this could be a unique story. It seems to me that "reforms" have led to frightening pressure to use private medicine which, in health care, is just as much "privatisation" as any flotation or sale.

Yours sincerely,  
DIANE BAILEY,  
63 Eton Place,  
Eton College Road, NW3.

From Lord Bruce of Donington

Sir, During the past decade privatisation has been at the core of Conservative party ideology, the lodestone against which all projected policies have been enthusiastically tested — and right across the spectrum, from the disposal of public utilities at the top to the subcontracting of functions in many areas of national and local government and in the NHS itself.

It seems a little odd therefore that the mere mention of the word "privatised" in connection with the NHS should provoke such strikes of outraged horror from the Conservative party!

Yours sincerely,  
DONALD BRUCE,  
House of Lords.  
October 8.

From the Earl of Clanwilliam

Sir, Mr Crosby (October 7) rightly accuses the British Medical Association of an illogical stand against improvements in the NHS. It is surely both illogical and wrong that those patients who, he agrees, are disappointed by the shortcomings of modern medical science are denied free access to the practitioner of

to the structure of our society is invaluable — with very little cost to the public purse.

Yours sincerely,  
ROWLEY MANS,  
Ivy Bank Cottage, Vinegar Hill,  
Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire.

From the Reverend Toddy Hoare

Sir, It is obvious that officers and NCOs are reluctant to take redundancy with no job prospects outside the services. Indeed as an army chaplain I have always counselled: "Better the job you have than the one you might not get."

Another option is to retain all these good men and maintain a more serviceable army but disband the TA. Most TA personnel these days have jobs and join up to counteract boredom at work. Those of us who have jobs could make way for others to keep their service jobs.

Furthermore, to allow some cross-fertilisation between service and civilian life, the army now at home

from BAOR could be used more widely to provide adventure training (which in turn might absorb some of that energy expressed in recent rioting).

Yours faithfully,  
TODDY HOARE,  
Leake Vicarage, Knayton,  
Thirsk, North Yorkshire.

### Defence cuts

From Major-General R. S. N. Mans

Sir, It is hoped that if the government intends to reduce the Territorial Army (report, September 28) it will bear in mind the recent comment of the Commons defence committee that operations such as those in the Gulf "could only be mounted in the future with considerably greater dependence on Reserve Forces". This underlines the need to examine the present Queen's Order procedure which currently restricts the call-up of reserves for limited war operations.

Moreover, in any review of reserves the government would be wise not to overlook the highly important factor that service with the reserve forces enhances an individual's standing in society. The same is true of our cadet units whose members learn the value of self discipline and service to the community.

On many occasions employers have emphasised the constructive contribution that members of the reserve forces make to the corporate success of business and industry.

It is therefore too narrow an assessment of the reserve forces simply to quantify their value in military terms. Their contribution

to the structure of our society is invaluable — with very little cost to the public purse.

Yours sincerely,  
ROWLEY MANS,  
Ivy Bank Cottage, Vinegar Hill,  
Milford-on-Sea, Hampshire.

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Yours faithfully,  
TODDY HOARE,  
Leake Vicarage, Knayton,  
Thirsk, North Yorkshire.

### Painting's removal

From Mr Austin Ruddy

Sir, Shame that in this his centenary year Sir Stanley Spencer's great masterpiece, "The Resurrection, Cookham", should be put away with no plans for its future viewing. It is without doubt a major work in 20th-century British painting.

Along with such figures as Blake, Palmer, Turner and Constable, Spencer was very much in the English tradition of the great individual visionary.

At Burgh House in Hampstead they have an exhibition relating to the artist's connections with Hampstead, where the "Resurrection" was painted in rented rooms over The Vale of Health public house.

Yours sincerely,  
AUSTIN RUDDY,  
17 Kingsley Place,  
Highgate, N6.  
October 3.

From Mr Dominic E. Walsh

Sir, I have just been sent a facsimile transmission headed "Faxordonum". I am at a loss to know what to call my response.

Yours sincerely,  
DOMINIC WALSH,  
Kelvin, Camden Road,  
Carnshalton, Surrey.  
October 4.

From Dr Graham Elliott

Sir, I am glad to see that the shortage of church organists is at last being seen as a real crisis (report, September 28). The Archdeacon of Wiltshire is, however, mistaken in his view that the problem would hit the churches "within the next 20 years": the crisis has been with us for some time.

In this, one of the largest dioceses in the Church of England, I regularly receive calls from incumbents desperate to find an organist and hoping that I will be able to provide names of suitable candidates. At one time such calls came largely from the rural parishes in the north of the

diocese, but now they are frequently from the densely-populated parishes to the south where there was once a plentiful supply of musicians.

The sad fact is that the churches are now feeling the effects of the lack of investment in their music over many years, and the trend cannot be reversed overnight. The need to encourage training of church musicians must surely be one of the major recommendations of the archbishops' commission which is presently at work.

Yours faithfully,  
GRAHAM ELLIOTT  
(Master of music),  
Chelmsford Cathedral,  
The Cathedral Office,  
Guy Harlings, New Street,  
Chelmsford, Essex.  
September 30.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

### Resignation of Sir Allan Green

From Baroness Mallalieu, QC

Sir, Now that others have taken the decision that Sir Allan Green is not to be prosecuted (report, October 7), it would be a decision of both compassion and wisdom to reinstate him to the post which he has held with great distinction.

I, for one, would prefer the conduct of prosecutions to be in the hands of someone with some understanding of human frailty who has shown that he also has the courage and integrity to face up to its consequences.







Ring

**CEEFAX**

- 6.00 Cefax 6.30 Breakfast News  
9.05 Perfect Strangers. American comedy series about two long-lost cousins  
9.30 Conservative Party Conference. Live coverage of the third day's proceedings which include policy debates which will figure prominently in the election manifesto, beginning with a discussion on the Citizens' Charter  
10.00 News, regional news and weather 10.05 Playdays (r) 10.25 The Family News. Cartoon adventures of a family of monsters (r)  
10.35 Conservative Party Conference. A return visit to Blackpool for the debate on the national health service, including the address by William Waldegrave, and Michael Heseltine on local government and the inner cities. With news and weather at 11.00 and 12.00.  
12.55 Regional news and weather  
1.00 One O'Clock News and weather  
1.30 Neighbours. (Cefax) 1.50 Four Square. General knowledge knock out quiz hosted by John Sachs  
2.15 GOLF. Live coverage of the Dunhill Cup from St Andrews, introduced by Steve Rider. Teams from 16 countries compete for the trophy and prize money amounting to a £1 million. The commenting team is Alan Hayes, Bruce Critchley, Alex Hay, Clive Clark and Mike Hugheston  
3.25 Filmstones 30 Years. *Surfin' Fred* continues the week's tribute to 30 years of the Stone Age cartoon characters 3.50 Spider. Animated series about a boy with a pet spider (s) 3.55 Brum. Cartoon adventures of a boy who lives in a motor museum. Narrated by Toyah Willcox 4.05 Get Your Own Back. Dave Benson Phillips presents the game show that offers the young contestants the chance to get their own back on a selection of adults (s) 4.20 The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse (r) 4.35 Uncle Jack and the Loch Ness Monster. Episode two of the six-part comedy thriller starring Paul Jones, Fenella Fielding and Vivian Pickles. (Cefax) (s)  
5.00 Newsround 5.10 Blue Peter. Long-running children's magazine series presented by Yvette Fielding, John Leslie and Diane Louise Jordan. (Cefax) (s)  
5.35 Newsround 5.45 Weather 5.50 News with Anna Ford and Andrew Harvey. Weather 6.30 Regional Newsmagazines. Northern Ireland: Neighbours 7.00 Top of the Pops (r) 7.30 EastEnders. (Cefax) (s)  
8.00 *Allied* More French resistance force in the shape of René, the café owner coerced by the Germans to edit the local paper as a propagandist sheet. This week René is looking for a local woman with strength, beauty and virtue to represent the Spirit of Nourion. His wife Edith thinks she is the natural choice. Starring Gordon Kaye and Carmen Silvera (r). (Cefax)  
8.30 Waiting for God. Michael Aitken's comedy series starring Graham Crowden and Stephanie Cole as eccentric residents of an old people's home. This week Diana ends up in hospital after breaking her hip while trying to throw a brick at the home's gardener. (Cefax) (s)  
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Marilyn Lewis. (Cefax) Regional news and weather  
9.30 Smith and Jones. Mel and Griff in the best of the sketches from their last comedy series. With guests Diana Quick, Miranda Richardson and Sara Crowe. (Cefax)  
10.00 Crimewatch UK introduced by Nick Ross and Sue Cook. Appeals for help in the cases concerning the manager of a Tesco supermarket manager and his family held hostage until the money in the Ipswich supermarket was handed over; the killing of a 22-year-old Nottingham shop assistant; and the Brandon, Suffolk, bank robbery in which a policeman survived seven shots fired at him by the two robbers. (Cefax)



Scoring points: Robin Cook and Nicholas Ridley (10.45pm)

- 10.45 Question Time presented by Peter Sissons from the Marine Hall, Fleetwood near Blackpool. Tonight's panel: Nicholas Ridley, Baroness Sean, David Hunt and Robin Cook  
11.45 Crimewatch UK Update. The latest news from the Crimewatch studio  
11.55 Horse of the Year Show introduced by David Vine from Wembley Arena. The commentators are Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley 12.55 Weather

**ENTERTAINMENTS**

- ANGLIA**  
As Scotland except: 5.10pm-5.40 Super Saturday 5.25pm-5.40 Saturday Night 5.45pm-5.50 Sunday 6.30pm-7.00 Sunday 10.45pm-11.15 British Matchplay Darts 12.05am 1.00 Prisoner Cell Block H

- BORDER**  
As Scotland except: 1.50pm-2.20 Country Practice 3.25-3.55 The Young Doctors 5.10-5.40 Saturday 5.45pm-5.50 Sunday 6.30-7.00 Thursday 8.30-8.50 Friday 9.00-9.30 Saturday 10.40-10.50 Sunday 11.10-11.30 Monday 12.05am 1.00 Prisoner Cell Block H 12.10am 1.00 The Queen's Diamond Jubilee Concert 1.30pm-1.45pm Top Ten 3.05 Videotext 3.35 Night Beat 4.05-4.25 Film: Green Hell

- CENTRAL**  
As Scotland except: 5.10pm-5.40 Blockbusters 6.30 Granada Tonight 10.10 Family First 11.10 Film Case 1.00pm Film: The Asphyx 2.35 Video View 3.05 Top Ten 3.35 Brum Beat 4.05 Power 5.00-5.30 Jobs

- GRANADA**  
As Scotland except: 5.10-5.40 Blockbusters 6.30 Granada Tonight 10.10 Family First 11.10 The Twilight Zone 11.45 Weather 12.05am 1.00 If Tomorrow Comes 2.35 America's Top Ten 3.05 Videotext 3.35 Night Beat 4.05-5.30 Film: Green Hell

- HTV WEST**  
As Scotland except: 1.50pm-2.20 The Young Doctors 3.25-3.55 Country Practice 5.10-5.40 Saturday 5.45pm-5.50 Sunday 6.30-7.00 Thursday 8.30-8.50 Friday 9.00-9.30 Saturday 10.40-10.50 Sunday 11.10-11.30 Monday 12.05am 1.00 The City Programme 2.20pm Film: Altered States 2.30pm The Concert 2.30pm West End 2.45-2.55 Film: Green Hell

- LONDON**  
As Scotland except: 1.50pm-2.20 A Country Practice 3.25-3.55 The Young Doctors 5.10-5.40 Saturday 5.45pm-5.50 Sunday 6.30-7.00 Thursday 8.30-8.50 Friday 9.00-9.30 Saturday 10.40-10.50 Sunday 11.10-11.30 Monday 12.05am 1.00 Prisoner Cell Block H 12.30am 1.00 Problem Alred 1.00 The Concert 2.20pm West End 2.45-2.55 Film: Green Hell

- TSW**  
As Scotland except: 3.23-3.55 Home and Away 5.10-5.40 Take the High Road 7.30-8.00 TSW Today 8.20 Community Action 8.30-8.50 Saturday 10.40-10.50 Sunday 11.10-11.30 Monday 12.05am 1.00 If Tomorrow Comes 2.35 America's Top Ten 3.05 Videotext 3.35 Night Beat 4.05-5.30 Film: Green Hell

- TYNE TEES**  
As Scotland except: 5.10pm-5.40 Sons and Daughters 5.32-5.55 Molloy 6.00 Sunday 6.30-7.00 Blockbusters 7.30-8.00 Jimmy's 10.40 The City Programme 11.10-11.30 Monday 12.05am 1.00 Prisoner Cell Block H 12.30am 1.00 The Concert 2.20pm West End 2.45-2.55 Film: Green Hell

- ULSTER**  
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- YORKSHIRE**  
As Scotland except: 5.10pm-5.40 Home and Away 6.00 Colander 6.30-7.00 Blockbusters 10.40 The Works 11.10 Film: The Man Can't Die 12.05am Elm - Good Friday 12.25pm If Tomorrow Comes 2.35 America's Top Ten 3.05 Videotext 3.35 Night Beat 4.05-5.30 Film: Green Hell

- Wales**  
As Scotland except: 3.25pm-3.55 Sons and Daughters 5.10-5.40 Home and Away 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.30-7.00 Blockbusters 10.40 The Works 11.10 Film: The Man Can't Die 12.05am Elm - Good Friday 12.25pm If Tomorrow Comes 2.35 America's Top Ten 3.05 Videotext 3.35 Night Beat 4.05-5.30 Film: Green Hell

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# Fall in house prices dashes market hopes

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

HOUSE prices fell by 0.8 per cent last month and by 1.1 per cent in the quarter to the end of September, dashing hopes that the market might show signs of recovery by the end of the year, according to figures from the Halifax Building Society yesterday.

The further decline means that the value of housing in the United Kingdom fell by 2.5 per cent over the year to the end of September, with

**REGIONAL CHANGES IN HOUSE PRICES**  
Third quarter 1991  
16 Quarter Annual

Region	Change (%)
United Kingdom	-2.5
North	-1.1
West & Wales	-1.1
East	-1.1
South	-0.8
Central	-1.1
North West	-1.1
West Midlands	-1.1
South East	-1.1
London	-1.1
South West	-1.1
Scotland	-1.1

small rises only in Scotland, Wales and the far North of England to offset the gloom. The Halifax, revising its forecast of price rises of up to 5 per cent for 1991, now believes that a figure of under 3 per cent is the best which can be expected, with the possibility of a slight fall over the year.

The building society said that prices were being kept down by the continued low level of demand for homes throughout the UK, and recovery depended on an increase in activity. "The UK housing market has remained more depressed in 1991 than

expected. The number of houses bought and sold has not recovered as interest rates have fallen and houses have become more affordable. Demand has been held back by the extremely deep recession which is being reflected in the rising unemployment figures." Although the number of transactions might increase later in the year, the increased demand would feed through to house prices slowly.

Figures from the Inland Revenue indicated an increase in property transactions of 16 per cent to 129,000 in July compared with the previous month, giving hopes that the market had started into action, but the numbers fell back to 113,000 in August, traditionally a quiet month.

The agent Barnard Marcus reports an increase in sales turnover from January to September 1991 of 1,000 compared with the previous year, but that is still short of the turnover of 10,464 recorded for the same period in 1989.

Barnard Marcus believes that

prices have levelled out in greater London, while its parent company, Royal Life Estates, says that in the southern region confidence is returning.

As the accompanying table shows, the pattern of price changes in the past quarter has been patchy, with increases in places as far apart as Aberdeen and Tunbridge Wells, while York, Reading and Sevenoaks have all seen falls. One small sign of hope is in the latest figures for house building from the environment department, which show that from June to August 1991 total starts were up by 6 per cent compared with the previous three months.

Salt is thrown into the ring to purify the sand. Tactics vary from bodily picking up your opponent and putting him out of the ring through a variety of pushing techniques to slapping and grasping hold of his loincloth to prevent yourself from going out.

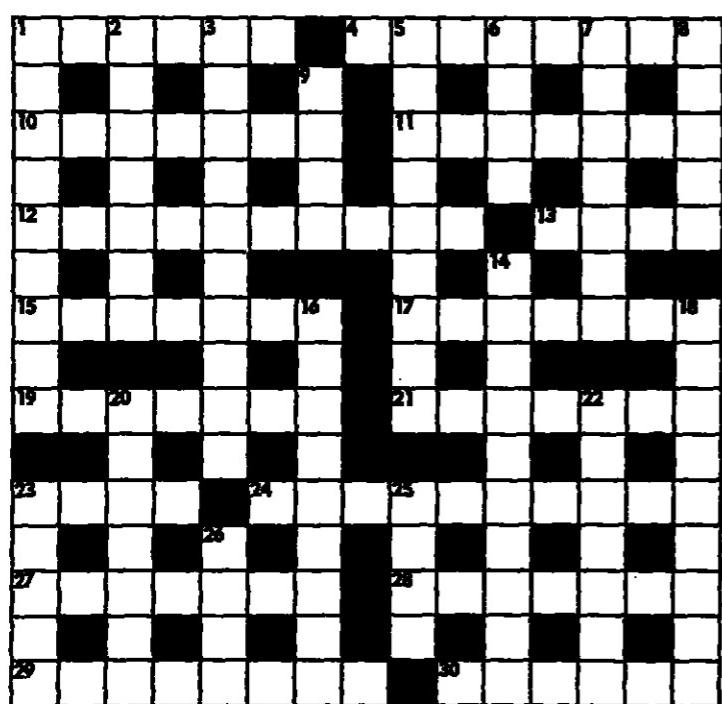
Arts of Japan, page 29

Dec 1988 Dec 1990 Jun 1991 Sept 1991

Aberdeen	46,103	66,887	60,725	65,152
Bradford	33,164	47,984	47,660	49,017
Chester	54,029	73,336	69,186	73,379
Coventry	60,362	48,091	53,819	50,649
Derby	50,772	52,808	51,875	52,856
Glasgow	47,514	63,205	59,682	50,877
Hull	31,307	44,219	45,125	44,297
Middlesbrough	33,988	59,807	58,462	57,738
Nottingham	50,565	57,512	57,282	56,660
Oldham	31,870	50,738	46,336	49,188
Oxford	106,890	95,061	89,413	95,597
Reading	92,915	100,725	85,714	83,855
Rochdale	34,317	55,456	45,288	51,767
Sevenoaks	167,053	144,045	136,880	133,209
Stoke	36,143	47,779	48,994	50,517
Tunbridge Wells	95,864	103,498	83,987	112,115
York	64,796	68,491	69,349	65,033

Source: Halifax Building Society

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,733



Solution to Puzzle No 18,732

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## Fat can also be sexy

By RAY CLANCY

THEY wobbled into the ring at the Albert Hall last night, Japan's finest Sumo wrestlers, their blubbery bodies glistening with sweat and their beady black eyes shining with courage and excitement.

Some resembled beached whales with huge stomachs and outsize thighs rippling with fat. Others were more muscular. All combined brute force with elegance.

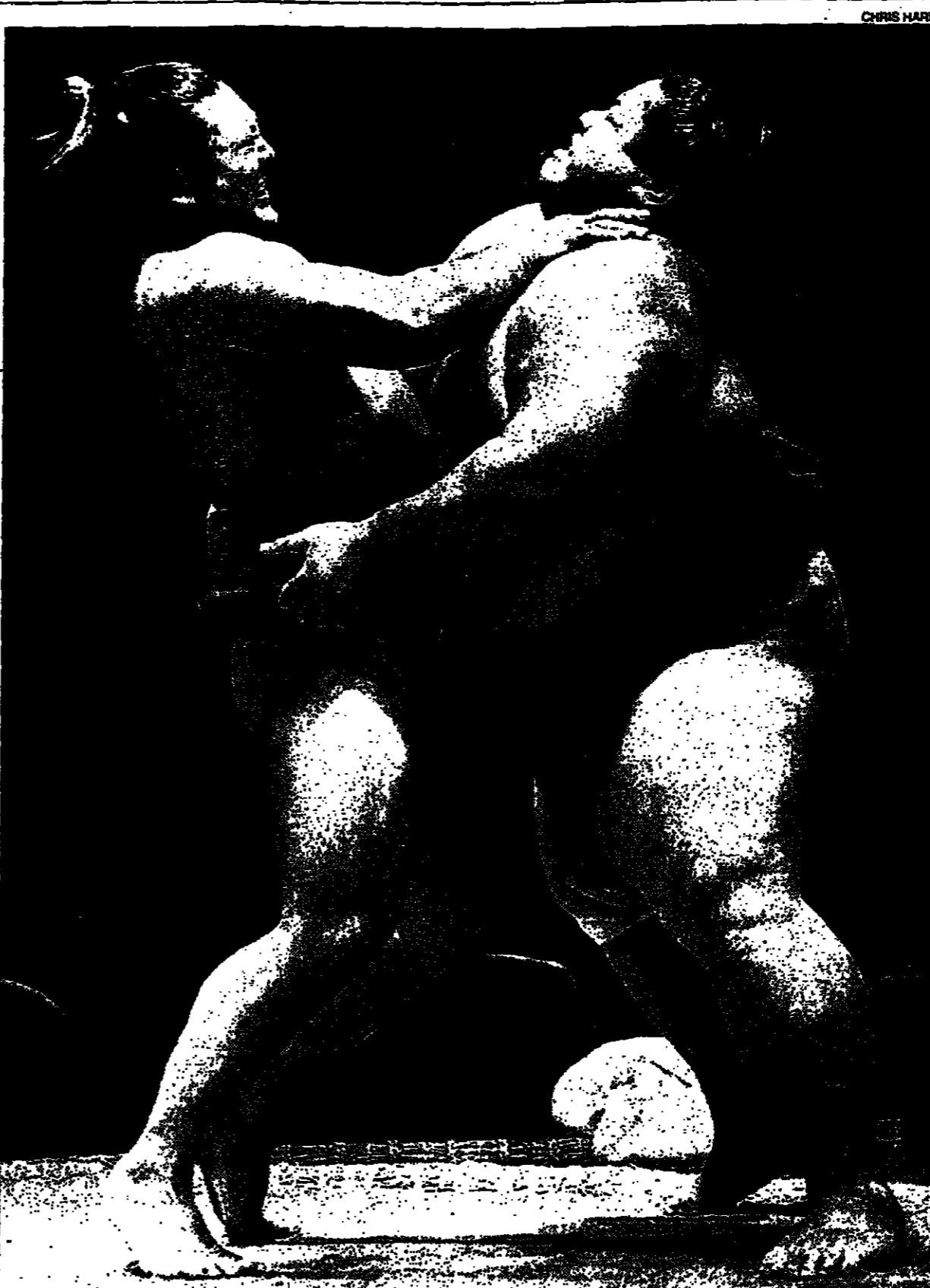
In Japan they are regarded as sex symbols. Kirishima, ranked four in this tournament, was obviously the ladies' favourite last night. A horde of Japanese women sitting next to me gasped with delight when his muscular frame lumbered into view.

Never a fan of wrestling in this country, I found myself strangely attracted to Sumo. Perhaps it was a wish to be protected by these monumental men, perhaps it was being in awe of their towering strength or a desire to mother them, perhaps a combination of all of these.

The rules are complex. The Japanese Sumo Association has identified over 70 different ways of winning a fight. Basically a bout is won by forcing the opponent out of the circle or throwing him to the ground. If one wrestler touches the ground with any part of his body, including hair, apart from his feet, he loses.

Salt is thrown into the ring to purify the sand. Tactics vary from bodily picking up your opponent and putting him out of the ring through a variety of pushing techniques to slapping and grasping hold of his loincloth to prevent yourself from going out.

Salt is thrown into the ring to purify the sand. Tactics vary from bodily picking up your opponent and putting him out of the ring through a variety of pushing techniques to slapping and grasping hold of his loincloth to prevent yourself from going out.



Battle of the titans: Kirishima, left, one of Sumo's sex symbols, tackling 37-stone Konishiki at the Albert Hall

## The lost leader makes an entrance

Continued from page 1  
Patten pushed out his hand to stop the applause.

All through the debate she panted forward, sometimes smiling a little, sometimes clapping, but silent. At 12.30 they took her away.

She was not dragged, but always there was a little knot of big men around her. Outside, helicopters beat the air, car engines revved and blue lights flashed.

She was gone.

Rumour swept the press that she was to dine in the Palm Court room at the Imperial. We hurried thither, hopeful she might be able to speak to us. Her limousine arrived. She was hustled through the crowds into a waiting lift.

"It has been decided," we heard, "that lunch should be in a private room." They rushed her out of the Imperial the same way, bystanders tried to applaud.

"She does not wish to attend the afternoon session" we had been assured.

But temporarily she escaped her captors and somehow broke into the Winter Gardens and made it to the rostrum half-way through a debate, starting Mr Heath. Her old pal, Ken Baker, who had supported her in his speech, but soon as he sat down the men in dark suits crowded round again.

The last time I saw her, it was only her blonde head, bobbing helplessly, as they walked her down a ramp. Apparently she broke free and attempted a walkabout in the tea room where party workers touched her and sobbed.

Four tall men took her away. Sirens wailed outside the Winter Gardens. The sealed train was ready.

Like a captive Mary Queen of Scots, they are incarcerating her in luxury. Forget the Birmingham Six! Free the Chester Square One!

## NO SALE - BUT PAY UP

Motorists are being offered tempting inducements to sell their cars by adding them to a computer register. Then some owners are being pressed for payment, even though they have not agreed to the listing and the register has failed to sell the car. Complaints about the practice are increasing

— The Automobile Association and the Office of Fair Trading have become involved — but drivers may still face demands for payment.

In tomorrow's *Times*, Kevin Eason tells the story of one motorist facing a bill for a sale that was not made.

Plus: The car that bristles with top performance, security devices unrivalled in its class and green features

## Universities face tax on business profits

Continued from page 1  
vacation lettings, which now involve about 75,000 beds.

The Inland Revenue said yesterday that it had always considered that universities had no special status where profits from furnished lettings and consultancies were concerned. "Universities have been looking for new sources of income in recent years, and we have been looking at them

to see whether they are taxable."

Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman, said yesterday that it had always considered that universities would either have to reimburse the institutions or accept cuts in services. He is to question Norman Lamont, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, both about the universities' pos-

ition and about the imposition of VAT on schools' trading activities. Head teachers fear that more than £1 million could be taken in VAT from Hertfordshire schools after an investigation by Customs and Excise officials. Inspectors examined the accounts of four Hertfordshire schools over the summer. They have until the end of the month, or Customs and Excise has threatened a mass audit of schools.

from breaktime refreshments and ticket sales for school plays.

The county's 446 primary and 84 secondary schools have been ordered to provide full accounts for tuck shops, sports stores and concert ticket sales over the past three years. They have until the end of the month, or Customs and Excise has threatened a mass audit of schools.

These are Tuesday's figures

Most of England will be cloudy but bright, with hazy sunshine, but there will be rain at times in the south-west. North Wales and Northern Ireland will see some rain later in the day, but Scotland should remain dry with some sunshine. East-facing coasts will stay cool and cloudy, but inland areas will become warm. Outlook mainly dry in the north and the east, but rain or showers in the south and the west.

### ABROAD

MONDAY: 1-thunder, 4-lightning, 10-lightning, 11-lightning, 12-lightning, 13-lightning, 14-lightning, 15-lightning, 16-lightning, 17-lightning, 18-lightning, 19-lightning, 20-lightning, 21-lightning, 22-lightning, 23-lightning, 24-lightning, 25-lightning, 26-lightning, 27-lightning, 28-lightning, 29-lightning, 30-lightning, 31-lightning, 32-lightning, 33-lightning, 34-lightning, 35-lightning, 36-lightning, 37-lightning, 38-lightning, 39-lightning, 40-lightning, 41-lightning, 42-lightning, 43-lightning, 44-lightning, 45-lightning, 46-lightning, 47-lightning, 48-lightning, 49-lightning, 50-lightning, 51-lightning, 52-lightning, 53-lightning, 54-lightning, 55-lightning, 56-lightning, 57-lightning, 58-lightning, 59-lightning, 60-lightning, 61-lightning, 62-lightning, 63-lightning, 64-lightning, 65-lightning, 66-lightning, 67-lightning, 68-lightning, 69-lightning, 70-lightning, 71-lightning, 72-lightning, 73-lightning, 74-lightning, 75-lightning, 76-lightning, 77-lightning, 78-lightning, 79-lightning, 80-lightning, 81-lightning, 82-lightning, 83-lightning, 84-lightning, 85-lightning, 86-lightning, 87-lightning, 88-lightning, 89-lightning, 90-lightning, 91-lightning, 92-lightning, 93-lightning, 94-lightning, 95-lightning, 96-lightning, 97-lightning, 98-lightning, 99-lightning, 100-lightning, 101-lightning, 102-lightning, 103-lightning, 104-lightning, 105-lightning, 106-lightning, 107-lightning, 108-lightning, 109-lightning, 110-lightning, 111-lightning, 112-lightning, 113-lightning, 114-lightning, 115-lightning, 116-lightning, 117-lightning, 118-lightning, 119-lightning, 120-lightning, 121-lightning, 122-lightning, 123-lightning, 124-lightning, 125-lightning, 126-lightning, 127-lightning, 128-lightning, 129-lightning, 130-lightning, 131-lightning, 132-lightning, 133-lightning, 134-lightning, 135-lightning, 136-lightning, 137-lightning, 138-lightning, 139-lightning, 140-lightning, 141-lightning, 142-lightning, 143-lightning, 144-lightning, 145-lightning, 146-lightning, 147-lightning, 148-lightning, 149-lightning, 150-lightning, 151-lightning, 152-lightning, 153-lightning, 154-lightning, 155-lightning, 156-lightning, 157-lightning, 158-lightning, 159-lightning, 160-lightning, 161-lightning, 162-lightning, 163-lightning, 164-lightning, 165-lightning, 166-lightning, 167-lightning, 168-lightning, 169-lightning, 170-lightning, 171-lightning, 172-lightning, 173-lightning, 174-lightning, 175-lightning, 176-lightning, 177-lightning, 178-lightning, 179-lightning, 180-lightning, 181-lightning, 182-lightning, 183-lightning, 184-lightning, 185-lightning, 186-lightning, 187-lightning, 188-lightning, 189-lightning, 190-lightning, 191-lightning, 192-lightning, 193-lightning, 194-lightning, 195-lightning, 196-lightning, 197-lightning, 198-lightning, 199-lightning, 200-lightning, 201-lightning, 202-lightning, 203-lightning, 204-lightning, 205-lightning, 206-lightning, 207-lightning, 208-lightning, 209-lightning, 210-lightning, 211-lightning, 212-lightning, 213-lightning, 214-lightning, 215-lightning, 216-lightning, 217-lightning, 218-lightning, 219-lightning, 220-lightning, 221-lightning, 222-lightning, 223-lightning, 224-lightning, 225-lightning, 226-lightning, 227-lightning, 228-lightning, 229-lightning, 230-lightning, 231-lightning, 232-lightning, 233-lightning, 234-lightning, 235-lightning, 236-lightning, 237-lightning, 238-lightning, 239-lightning, 240-lightning, 241-lightning, 242-lightning, 243-lightning, 244-lightning, 245-lightning, 246-lightning, 247-lightning, 248-lightning, 249-lightning, 250-lightning, 251-lightning, 252-lightning, 253-lightning, 254-lightning, 255-lightning, 256-lightning, 257-lightning, 258-lightning, 259-lightning, 260-lightning, 261-lightning, 262-lightning, 263-lightning, 264-lightning, 265-lightning, 266-lightning, 267-lightning, 268-lightning, 269-lightning, 270-lightning, 271-lightning, 272-lightning, 273-lightning, 274-lightning, 275-lightning, 276-lightning, 277-lightning

The lead makes entry

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- LAW REPORT 28
- FOCUS: JAPAN 29-34
- SPORT 36-40

## DTI team examines failed Edencorp

DEPARTMENT OF Trade and Industry inspectors have been appointed to examine Edencorp, the leisure group placed in receivership in July by its bank, Standard Chartered.

The inspectors are being sent in by a new investigations unit set up by the department in response to a select committee report. The inspectors, Anthony Fausset and David George, were appointed under section 432 (2) of the Companies Act, which encompasses suspected fraud.

Formerly a Third Market company, Edencorp was the object of a failed takeover bid this year by John Carway, an Irish businessman. Shares in Edencorp, which has timeshare and theme-park interests, were suspended almost a year ago at 12p.

Mr Carway's bid failed but Michael Wallace, the company's founder, led a boardroom coup in April that involved a £1 million loan from Verit, Mr Carway's company.

### Maunders drops

John Maunders Group, the housebuilder, has made a provision of £1.69 million against its land bank, which helped to cut pre-tax profit in the year to end-June to £3.63 million (£5.41 million). A 2.65p final dividend leaves the total payout for the year unchanged at 4.95p.

*Tempus*, page 24

### Asset sale plea

Scottish Heritable Trust, the debt-ridden industrial conglomerate, has asked Scottish Heritable, its 50-per-cent-owned American associate, to sell some or all of its business, consisting of four quarries, in Virginia, Texas, Arkansas and Pennsylvania. The American company is consulting its advisers.

*Tempus*, page 24

### THE POUND

US dollar  
1.7105 (-0.0117)  
German mark  
2.9070 (-0.0035)  
Exchange index  
90.2 (-0.2)  
Bank of England official close (4pm)

### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 share  
1975.7 (-15.9)  
FT-SE 100  
2584.1 (-15.4)  
New York Dow Jones  
2956.40 (-7.37)  
Tokyo Nikkei Avge  
24485.26 (+329.64)

### MAJOR CHANGES

RISES:	
Sage Group	284½p (+8p)
Nat West Bank	348p (+11p)
Thomson Corp	505p (+50)
ADT	541½p (+42)
BM Group	427½p (+100)
Sebco	530p (+100)
Triplex Lloyd	158p (+12)
Burnah Castle	575½p (+39)
Fisons	484p (+21p)
PA	387½p (-100)
BICC	505½p (-120)
Land Sec	356½p (-11p)
Rentaloil	352½p (-11p)
Austin Reed	370p (-15)
MEPC	325½p (-140)
Kings Benson	750½p (-170)
Pearson	704p (-170)
Welcome	250½p (-160)
Macarthy	668½p (-120)
Reckitt & Colman	484p (-120)

Closing Prices... Page 27

### INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 10.1%  
3-month Interbank: 10.1%  
3-month eligible bills: 10.91%  
US: Prime Rate 8%  
Federal Funds 5.1%  
3-month Treasury Bills 5.02-5.01%  
30-year bonds 10.92-10.94%

### CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
E: \$1.7155	E: \$1.7155
E: DM2.9035	E: DM1.6915*
E: Swf2.5475	E: Swf1.4795*
E: FF9.9130	E: FF6.7585*
E: Yen23.70	E: Yen130.15*
E: Index 90.2	E: Index 130
ECU £0.704382	SDR £0.700797
ECU £0.719664	E: SDR1.264547

London foreign market close

### GOLD

London Fixing:  
AM \$357.60 pm-\$357.85  
close \$357.50-358.00 (220.70-  
220.20)  
New York:  
Comex \$357.75-358.25\*

### NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Oct) ..... \$22.35 bbl (\$22.10)

### RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 134.1 August (1987-100)  
\* Denotes midday trading price

\*\*\*\*\*

# THE TIMES BUSINESS

THURSDAY OCTOBER 10 1991

## City institutions seek additional state funding on rail link

By MATTHEW BOND  
AND ROSS TIEMAN

LONDON'S investment community yesterday gave a distinctly lukewarm reception to the government's stated aim that the Channel tunnel rail link could be paid for by private sector finance. "If you are asking whether the rail link can be built without government money, the answer is very simple," said a spokesman for Rail Europe, one of the consortia interested in building a high speed rail link.

An investor who had once been linked with a rival consortium headed by Ove Arup, the engineer, said the odds "were stacked very much against the private sector carrying the full cost" of the rail link.

Rail Europe is backed by Manufacturers

Bank of America, the American banks, and by SG Warburg, the City investment bank that also advises Eurotunnel, the developer of the Channel tunnel. The fact that the banks believe the link cannot be built without public sector investment will weigh heavily on those who will eventually be asked to invest in the project. Rail Europe estimates that whatever route is selected, the government will have to inject about £1 billion to make the venture commercially viable.

Brian Marshall, of Bank of America's project finance group, looked at the project's viability two years ago. "At that time, there was a funding shortfall. Only so much money could be financed by the private sector in that only so much could

eventually be repaid by fare revenues and development gain. I don't suppose the situation has changed much, so there may still be a role for the government to play."

One significant negative factor is the perceived difficulties at Eurotunnel, which raised £8 billion from the private sector to build the Channel tunnel. This week, Eurotunnel gave warning of further increases in costs and delays in revenues.

Bankers expressed concern that the government had lost sight of the principal aim of the rail link, which could make fundraising more difficult. Patrick de Pelet, director of Kleinwort Benson's project advisory department, said: "I was surprised by the decision. We have to remember that the aim of our scheme was

to provide the most economic high speed passenger link between Paris and London." Kleinwort advised Trafalgar House and BICC, whose Eurostar joint venture with British Rail was rejected by the government last year.

Financiers are also worried about the large environmental bill of a rail line. Paul Bradbury, a director of project finance at 3i's, the venture capital group, suggested this as an area in which public sector money may be needed. He added that he would want to look at an analysis of the project's viability.

Construction groups are concerned at the scale of investment needed and the vagueness of government proposals. "We would like to see a list of what the ground

rules in more detail," said a Tarmac spokesman. "We are taking a cautious and pragmatic approach to such schemes, bearing in mind the extremely high cost of qualifying for and preparing bids."

BICC and Trafalgar House are again likely to emerge at the forefront of any new private sector proposals. Balfour Beatty, the construction arm of BICC, is also a partner in TransManche Link, the Anglo-French contracting consortium building the Channel tunnel. But the experience of contractors in the tunnel project has not been a happy one. Privately, most regard it as an example of how not to proceed.

Leading article, page 14  
Rail's missing link, page 15

### Weakness limits scope for base rate cut

## Bank steps in to support faltering pound

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

EVEN as Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, stood up to speak at the Conservative party conference, the Bank of England was understood to be steadyng the shaky pound after it fell sharply against both the dollar and the mark.

Mr Lamont's formal address yesterday failed to have much impact on the financial markets, reflecting the political nature of his remarks. His reassurances about recovery and inflation were not seen to contain anything new.

Subsequent comments, which underlined that he would do nothing to put the pound at risk, appeared, however, to relieve pressure on the pound slightly.

Sterling's renewed weakness is seen to rule out any scope the government might have had to use the platform of the party conference in Blackpool to announce another half-point interest rate.

The foreign exchange market has become increasingly jittery about the pound since the Labour party's conference, which has added political uncertainty to dealers' worries about the sluggishness of the climb out of recession.

After falling to the bottom of the European exchange-rate mechanism on Tuesday, for the first time since February, the pound dropped below DM2.90 early yesterday, well below its central rate of DM2.95.

Sterling recovered quickly to around DM2.9070, still half

nearly low" inflation, and of the return of business confidence. He also said that "the green shoots of economic spring are appearing once again".

A sudden surge in the dollar contributed to sterling's decline, with the pound shedding 2 cents early in the day.

By 5pm, it was back at \$1.7155, only 15 points down on Tuesday.

The trade-weighted index finished at 90.1, down 0.3, having been as low as 89.9.

The Bank's intervention was understood to have taken place as the pound dipped below the important DM2.90 level. Dealers believe that it could come under pressure if allowed to stay below this level.

Mr Lamont's speech was widely interpreted as an attempt to talk up confidence, and was not a vehicle for fresh guidance.

Ian Amstad, senior economist at Chase Investment Bank, called the speech an "uphill struggle".

Gerard Lyons, chief economist at DKB International, said the pound was suffering from "underlying weakness, not just political factors". He foresees no chance for it to strengthen substantially against the mark for some time.

Mr Lamont said it was clear Britain was coming out of recession. The City's fear is that it will not recover enough to ensure a Conservative victory.

In his upbeat speech, he also spoke of targeting "perma-

nently low" inflation, and of the return of business confidence. He also said that "the green shoots of economic spring are appearing once again".

A remark about not letting anyone throw away the fruits of the past 18 months was seen to signal that Mr Lamont is in no hurry to cut base rates for fear of having to reverse them later.

Government figures tomorrow are expected to show annual inflation falling to close to 4 per cent, still slightly above the German rate. The Chancellor said that he expected British inflation to be below Germany's soon.

John Smith, the shadow Chancellor, said he would require two criteria to be fulfilled before accepting the Chancellor's claim of recovery: investment would have to stop falling, and unemployment would have to stop rising.

Ahead of the Bundesbank policy-setting council's meeting today, Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, reaffirmed Germany's determination to resist calls for interest rate cuts. He said this stance had widespread support in other countries.

His comments came as Nicholas Brady, the American Treasury secretary, and Ryutaro Hashimoto, the Japanese finance minister, issued a joint statement that they were content with present exchange rates.

Comment, page 23

## Japanese follow BA in rejecting Rolls

By HARVEY ELLIOTT AND ROSS TIEMAN

BRITISH Airways' refusal to buy Rolls-Royce engines for its Boeing 777 fleet was largely to blame for the British manufacturer losing a £409 million contract with All Nippon Airways.

Kenzo Yoshikawa, senior vice-president of ANA, said his company, which had apparently favoured Rolls' engines, had been shocked by BA's choice of American-built General Electric power plants.

"We tend to feel better about an engine if it is being used by many other carriers, especially the main airline in the country which is making it," he said.

Lord Tombs, Rolls-Royce's chairman, was "immensely disappointed" by BA's rejection of his company's uprated Trent 800 engine in favour of a "paper" engine from GE. A Rolls-Royce spokesman confirmed: "We understand the BA decision influenced the choice of engines by ANA."

Rolls-Royce is in the process of cutting 6,000 jobs, partly because of a slowdown in deliveries of civil aeroengines. The company has secured a launch order from Thai Airways International to power 777s and is expected to get another from Cathay Pacific, but its prospects for substantial sales to power the aircraft, the only new plane from Boeing this decade, may have been badly damaged.

The London/Tokyo route, which is now flown by ANA, BA, JAL and Virgin, is one of the most profitable. As part of its aggressive marketing strategy, ANA is now talking to both British Midland and Dan-Air to create marketing agreements that will link their short haul intra-European services with ANA's intercontinental flights from Tokyo.

BA, it is hoped, will be able to pick up Japanese business passengers who want to fly to Europe immediately from Heathrow.



Disappointed: Lord Tombs, chairman of Rolls-Royce

## BAe share price falls further

By MICHAEL CLARK

BRITISH Aerospace shares lost more ground yesterday and it is looking increasingly likely that the bulk of the group's recent £432 million rights issue will be left with the underwriters and vulnerable to stakebuilding.

The price ended the session 3p cheaper at 377p, after briefly touching 365p. The nil-paid share fell to 3p before closing all-square at 3p.

In September, BAe shares stood at 508p but, overshadowed by declining profits, the gloomy trading outlook and boardroom upheaval, have fallen sharply. Some fund managers were selling the ordinary and buying the nil-paid, reducing their exposure, but providing scope to take up their holdings.

Comment, page 23

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Seeling denies charges

market chain, for control of Distillers, the drinks group, in 1986.

# ICL group captures high-security MoD order

By Ross TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

A CONSORTIUM headed by ICL has won a £250 million contract to provide a high-security office computer system for the Ministry of Defence. In doing so, it has beaten a rival group led by British Telecom.

The contract is significant, both because the system is said to be one of the most secure ever devised, and because it requires the contractors to provide a full service of software, support and training. The terms of the

deal reinforce the trend by the MoD towards the selection of prime contractors capable of delivering and backing up complete working systems, whether in weapons or support services.

The fact that ICL, based in Britain, is controlled by Fujitsu of Japan was "never an issue", according to the MoD.

ICL got together with Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, the consultancy firm, BICC, Data Logix and Hewlett-Packard to bid for the work, in a group called Topix.

ICL is optimistic that the success of the Topix consortium will give it a head start in the competition to provide similar systems for the Army, Navy and Air Force, for other government departments and also for commercial organisations, which are becoming increasingly worried about data security.

Before the computer system was accepted, the MoD hired a firm of consultants to spend three weeks trying every way they could think of to "hack" into it through its in-built security system. The details of the firm's efforts are confidential but they were apparently unsuccessful.

The Topix computer system was selected after a comparative trial against a system offered by BT in partnership with Groupe Bull of France, Siemens Nixdorf of Germany, Uniphex and SIS.

During the next five years ICL and its partners will install 10,600 ICL terminals at 30 sites across the UK, linked through the MoD's secure telephone network.

They will also train 18,000 MoD personnel to use the system, and will provide continuous service and support.

Hardware and software will account for only about a third of the contract's value. User training, in which Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte will play a key role, will account for much of the rest.

ICL estimates that the sophisticated security measures added around £25 million to the cost of the system. Security devices include tamper-proof terminals, radiation shielding and a programme designed to alert system managers to any unauthorised intrusion.

The MoD believes the system will make possible productivity gains of at least 15 per cent.

EAGLE Trust, the crashed mini-conglomerate being nursed back to health by David James, the company doctor, has been cleared to go ahead with a £13.5 million legal action against the company's former stockbroker, SBC Securities, previously known as Savory Millen.

The news came as Eagle Trust, formerly run by John Ferriday, announced an increase in losses before tax and non-recurring items to £49.47 million in the year to end-December from £7.55 million the previous year.

Operating losses of £2.3 million were more than wiped out by interest payments, but the group has negotiated a £20 million standstill agreement with its banks converting all interest payments until the end of 1993 into new preference shares to provide time



James: all areas hit to bring various legal actions worth a total of £70 million.

At the end of last year, therefore, the deficiency in shareholders' funds had increased from £30.4 million to £41.5 million. Mr James said all areas of business had been severely hit by the recession, and the group's remaining subsidiaries were no exception. An intensive slimming-down programme at Eagle Trust had resulted in 1990 turnover falling to £120.2 million from £178.6 million.

A Court of Appeal ruling has set aside an initial setback in January for the claim against SBC, owned by the Swiss Bank Corporation, and the case will now go to a full trial.

A spokesman for SBC said the case, in which Eagle Trust is alleging the broker should have been aware of the source of £13.5 million advanced to it as underwriter to a 1987 rights issue, would be fully contested and had no merit in law.

Eagle Trust is also suing KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, its former auditor, for £50 million as well as Mr Ferriday and other former directors.



Long road to recovery: Barry Reed has predicted slow progress out of recession

## Belt tightens at Austin Reed

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

AUSTIN Reed, the retailer and manufacturer of tailored clothing, said retail trading in the second half of the year had worsened, leading to speculation that the final dividend may be cut. The shares fell 7p to 378p.

The group announced a fall in pre-tax profits of almost 30 per cent to £639.000 on turnover down from £40.8 million to £39.7 million. The interest charge fell from £1.5 million to £1.42 million and earnings fell from 2.1p to 1.5p a share.

The interim dividend is maintained at 3p.

Barry Reed, chairman, said the retail division continued to be adversely affected by the

economic downturn, particularly in London and the Southeast, with men's tailored clothing suffering the most. Margins were also affected by the increase in VAT, which the group was unable to recover from customers because of its sudden imposition. However, sales of ladies' clothing rose 4 per cent on the year.

In manufacturing, Austin Reed International performed well in the export markets, but Chester Barrie suffered as sales of top of the range tailored clothing fell in Europe. Royalty income from America also fell.

Mr Reed said: "While there

is plenty of anecdotal evidence to suggest an imminent end to the recession, our own experience points to a longer road to recovery, particularly in terms of consumer confidence, with sales remaining depressed into next year. Retail trading so far in the second half of the year has, if anything, worsened."

Mr Reed said the group had taken remedial action to reduce overheads and limit capital expenditure, which would stand the business in good stead for the eventual upturn. Meanwhile, the amount of the final dividend will naturally have to depend on the outcome for the year as a whole, he said.

## Prudential boosts US arm

By JONATHAN PRYNN

PRUDENTIAL Corporation is injecting \$300 million into its US life assurance subsidiary, Jackson National Life, to boost its capital reserves.

The new funds will be financed initially through issues of commercial paper and, in the longer term, through a \$300 million ten-year eurobond launched yesterday by the Prudential. A spokesman for the company said that the

latest injection of funds increases Jackson's capital and surplus to \$870 million, an increase of 73 per cent since the end of last year.

American life customers are highly sensitive to the strength of the capital backing of life insurers because of the industry's huge exposure to junk bonds and the troubled property market.

The spokesman said that

Jackson had reduced its junk bond exposure from 18 per cent of its portfolio to 10 per cent and had no exposure to real estate.

He added that Jackson, one of the five biggest life companies in America, had enough reserves to cover expected junk bond defaults but that it had decided to reduce its exposure because of customer sentiment.

## Italian carmaker spends £100m to resist Japanese

## Fiat gears up to fight over Britain

By KEVIN EASON  
MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

FIAT is spending £100 million to strengthen its British dealer network in the first stage of a plan to improve sales radically in the face of increasing Japanese competition.

The Italian group announced yesterday that it will invest the money in its chain of 450 showrooms to revive its share of the new car market, which has slumped to just 2.2 per cent.

The announcement ends speculation that Fiat was to link up with Octav Botnar's embattled Nissan UK group, which has 250 dealerships but no franchise after the much-publicised withdrawal of Nissan Motor Manufacturing of Japan from January 1.

Instead, Fiat is to strengthen its own dealers substantially by revamping showrooms, increasing training and improving customer care programmes.

The group will also open a series of wholly owned flagship showrooms in key metropolitan areas.

Mario Massara, managing director of Fiat Auto, described the investment as "a major commitment" to Britain.

Fiat is by far the weakest market for Fiat, Europe's second-biggest motor group. Although Fiat has substantial British interests, including six production plants employing 9,000 people in various industries, its car sales have not lived up to expectations.

Sales of 85,000 Fiats in 1989 will fall to an estimated 35,000 this year while Lancia sales are down 51 per cent. A third Fiat marque, Alfa Romeo, is outperforming the market with a fall of 8.6 per cent.

The group is highly vulnerable to the introduction of Japanese cars into Europe as trade barriers fall, particularly those cars made by Honda, Toyota and Nissan in Britain.

Fiat has dominated its domestic market while Japanese cars have traditionally been restricted to about 3 per cent of Italian sales. The group has about 12.6 per cent of the European market and is particularly strong in France.

However, greater Japanese competition is forcing Fiat to end its dependence on its Italian stronghold and to strengthen other markets, making Britain a crucial area.

Fiat desperately needs to increase sales volume, with £1.4 billion to be invested over the next five years in producing a new range of cars, including the replacement for the best-selling Uno model.

Increasing sales in Britain, one of Europe's most lucrative markets, is a key component in the overall strategy.

Fiat will start by amalgamating the company's three main car marques — Fiat, Lancia and Alfa Romeo — at one site at the Fiat Auto (UK) headquarters at Slough, Berkshire.

## Merrill dips on enquiry

From REUTER IN NEW YORK  
SHARES in Merrill Lynch fell \$2.50 to \$45 yesterday after the American securities house said it was co-operating with a Securities and Exchange Commission review.

Merrill Lynch said it did not engage in illegal or unethical activity in connection with securities transactions conducted by Guarantee Security Life Insurance. The company also said it was confident its employees acted properly and that its transactions were bona fide.

Merrill said the transactions in question dated back to 1984 and were fully disclosed at the time. Merrill made the comments in response to an article in the *San Francisco Chronicle* that said Merrill was being investigated over whether it temporarily exchanged Guarantee Security Life Insurance junk bonds for Treasury securities a few days before the end of each of several years.

Such a manoeuvre would have helped improve Guarantee Security Life's balance sheets. The *San Francisco Chronicle* said the transactions were in 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1988.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Allied-Signal to cut some British jobs

ALLIED-SIGNAL, the \$12 billion American aerospace, car and engineering materials group, which has a dozen operations in Britain, has announced a \$1.43 billion shake-up that will cost some of its 2,500 jobs here. The UK operations include Autolite spark plugs, Bendix brakes, Fram filters and Garrett turbochargers. An Allied spokesman said: "These are company-wide cuts and there will be some impact on the UK, but we don't yet know where and when."

More than 5,000 jobs will go — 14 per cent of the workforce — costing part of a \$880 million provision in the third quarter that will push results into the red. Allied will raise \$300 million by selling businesses and save almost \$10 million by cutting the quarterly dividend 44 per cent to 25 cents.

### Havelock slips to loss Wm Sinclair rises 12.5%

HALEVOC Europa, Britain's largest shopfitter, has slipped into the red with a pre-tax loss of £2.18 million in the half year to end-June (£615,000 profit), as turnover declined from £21.1 million to £17.5 million. There is a 9p loss per share, against earnings of 2.5p last time, but the interim dividend is maintained at 1.5p.

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Such a manoeuvre would have helped improve Guarantee Security Life's balance sheets. The *San Francisco Chronicle* said the transactions were in 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1988.

### Democrat move risks bailout bill

A BILL doubling the taxpayer cost of the US savings and loan bailout to \$160 billion has been passed by a House of Representatives panel with an amendment that Republicans said would force President Bush to veto it.

A House subcommittee voted 20-16 to provide the Resolution Trust Corp with \$80 billion, but only one Republican joined Democrats in approving the measure, after the Democrats attached an amendment requiring that \$60 billion of the spending come from either tax increases or spending cuts in other programmes.

Joseph Kennedy, who sponsored the amendment, said it would force Mr Bush and Congress to deal with the ballooning budget deficit.

### Sorrell drops Budgens post

MARTIN Sorrell, chief executive of WPP Group, has resigned as a non-executive director of Budgens, the troubled food retail group, because of "other considerable commitments". Clive Clague, chairman of Budgens, told the annual meeting yesterday that the company was trading at satisfactory levels.

### Police hunt yakuza

AUSTRALIAN police will compile a report on alleged investment by Japan's organised crime syndicates, the yakuza, in tourist and real estate development in Australia, after a television report by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation last week.

Michael Tate, the Justice minister, said that several Japanese businessmen charged in Japan with company and sharemarket offences had invested in Australian golf courses.

### CWS promotes retail expert

By DEREK HARRIS

THE Co-op's biggest organisation, the £3 billion sales Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS) is getting a new chief executive. He is David Skinner, now deputy chief executive in charge of retailing and services.

Mr Skinner will take the chair next June, when Sir Dennis Landau, who has headed CWS since 1980, retires. Mr Skinner has been

with the Co-op for more than 20 years and has played a leading role in modernising and expanding CWS retailing. CWS is traditionally a manufacturer and wholesaler serving Britain's 70 independent retail societies, but retailing and services have come to account for about two-thirds of its sales. Its main retailing areas include London, the Southeast, the Northeast, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It accounts for 15 per cent of all Co-op retailing.

Mr Skinner was also architect of the recent merger between CWS and the North-Eastern Co-operative Society, one of the biggest regional Co-op retailers.

Aged 59, Mr Skinner, a Geordie whose leisure interest is following Liverpool FC, can look forward to about four and a half years in the top job once he takes over. His selection is regarded as a signal that CWS aims to expand its retailing presence while retaining profitable manufacturing activities.

Mr Skinner has beaten two main internal candidates — Graham Melmoth, the 53-year-old CWS secretary, and David Lacey, aged 54, who is the CWS deputy chief executive in charge of production and property.

Lennox Fyfe, CWS chairman, said: "We have picked the man who we believe is best fitted to build on the process of reshaping and developing the CWS."

### Credit blow could cost Ratners £4m

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE downgrading of Ratners by Moody's, the US-based credit rating agency, might cost the jeweller group as much as £4 million on an annual basis.

Ratners cited the downgrading of its US variable-term preferred shares in five series, one of which has a fixed dividend set at 9.5 per cent until October 1994. The other four are subject to resetting, usually at 28-day intervals, but Ratners might find it difficult to fix lower rates for subsequent auctions.

News of the failed auction knocked a further 13p off the already beleaguered share price, taking it briefly to a new low of 68p. The shares strengthened later to end 1p higher at 82p.

# WHERE CAN YOU FIND A WORKFORCE YOU DON'T HAVE TO FORCE TO WORK?

**1-Signal to British jobs**

**Wm Sime**  
TUES 12

**rant payoff**

**Sorrell & Budgens**

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## Goodbye to analysis

BOB Haville, who was ranked either first or second among conglomerates analysts throughout the Eighties, and who resigned from Morgan Stanley in August without a job to go to, will reappear in November at Smith New Court. Haville, aged 36, will be a specialist salesman at SNC, working alongside Andrew Mitchell and Bruce Davidson, its existing conglomerates analysts. "I left Morgan Stanley entirely of my own accord and purely for career reasons," says Haville, who also once worked for James Capel and who has spent the past three months travelling. "I came to the conclusion that I was fed up with being an analyst and with working on my own," he says. "I wanted to join a large UK house and the best - and I think I have got it. I will now be selling companies that I know quite well, but I will not have any analysis responsibility."

## Late mail

WITH the sale of British Telecom shares once again in the news, a Sussex reader has

**N**orman Lamont's party conference speech was a classic case of the dog that did not bark. Britain is not about to move sterling into the narrow band of the European exchange-rate mechanism, as many expected the Chancellor to announce with a flourish of pride, at least until the autumn election was ruled out.

The recent relative weakness of sterling was not itself a bar. The Bank of England saw fit to support the pound ahead of the speech yesterday. But sterling was in no danger of breaking out of any band. It ended just 1.7 per cent below the strongest narrow band currency, well within the 2.25 per cent narrow limit, and was replaced at the bottom of the league by Denmark's krone.

The benefit of moving to a narrow band is to reinforce the credibility of the currency and thereby remove the remaining risk premium in interest rates. In those circumstances, interest rate cuts are easier if the currency is relatively low in its band. This depends, however, on the credibility of policy. The government's poor showing in polls

does not help, since currency markets hate virtually any prospective change of government. Likewise, doubts remain over how well the British economy can live with a DM2.95 central rate, since this was fixed in the middle of a period of high inflation and it is hard to see lost competitiveness being regained.

Mr Lamont would not admit to sharing any such doubts. But he may like to wait to see if growth in British exports survives recovery at home and slower growth in Germany. Otherwise, a premature move into the narrow band could jeopardise pre-election rate cuts.

### New money

**A**nother new European currency is being born. The Slovenian tolar has the respectable ring of the old German thaler, transformed across the Atlantic into the

mighty dollar. Each of the three Baltic states has a separate new currency up its sleeve and Estonia has already printed kroon notes ready for issue. A national currency is a tangible symbol of independence and nationhood that can be got up quite quickly and does not involve military confrontation.

That so many new currencies are appearing as signs of national sovereignty will doubtless become a useful weapon for use in the arguments against a single currency in the European Community. In these cases, however, there is another justification. The tobble and the Yugoslav dinar have been poor money, offering no countervailing lure of financial stability either at home or in dealings with the outside world. The main risk involved in setting up a new currency, that it

will not be acceptable as a means of exchange or a store of value, may therefore be worth taking.

In the long run, small currencies are a liability unless they are clearly pegged to a leading counter, normally of a close trading partner. The Hong Kong dollar was, for instance, fixed against the American dollar both to bolster credibility at a moment of trouble and to give a stable background to trade with the closest overseas partner. Wealthy Luxembourg is content with a monetary union with Belgium. The Republic of Ireland, as keen as any to show independence, chose to stay with sterling until it was in a position to find an alternative strong link in the ERM.

In the short run, a new currency will succeed only if it is demonstrably well backed by

reserves in a structure that makes it hard to debase. That is the main reason the Baltic states are so anxious to retrieve their 1940 gold. Even so, a new separate currency is more likely to be a hindrance than a help to economic development. Good luck to the tolar, the kroon et al. At worst, they will make banknote collectors happy.

rights issue if management does a good selling job in the City, but there is a big risk of BAe rights being left with underwriters.

The same fate could befall Hillsdown Holdings, whose shares are now trading at around the rights price. Tuesday's MB-Caradon issue has also met with a frosty reaction in its share price. Indeed, the latest spate of issues is generally disliked, using up goodwill built earlier by the likes of Tesco.

Underwriters would not accept this for long. BAe was a special case where funding came with bad trading news and boardroom drama. Other issues are regarded as unnecessary, some coming from companies in which institutions are not anxious to invest more.

Asda was forced to rethink its terms to secure underwriting for an issue made out of pressing need. Discounts have crept up, but most big issues are still offering new shares at a discount of 20 per cent or less to the pre-rights price. That discount will surely rise, making new share issues more expensive to service with dividends.

### COMMENT

## IMF seeks western deficit cuts to help save for a wider world

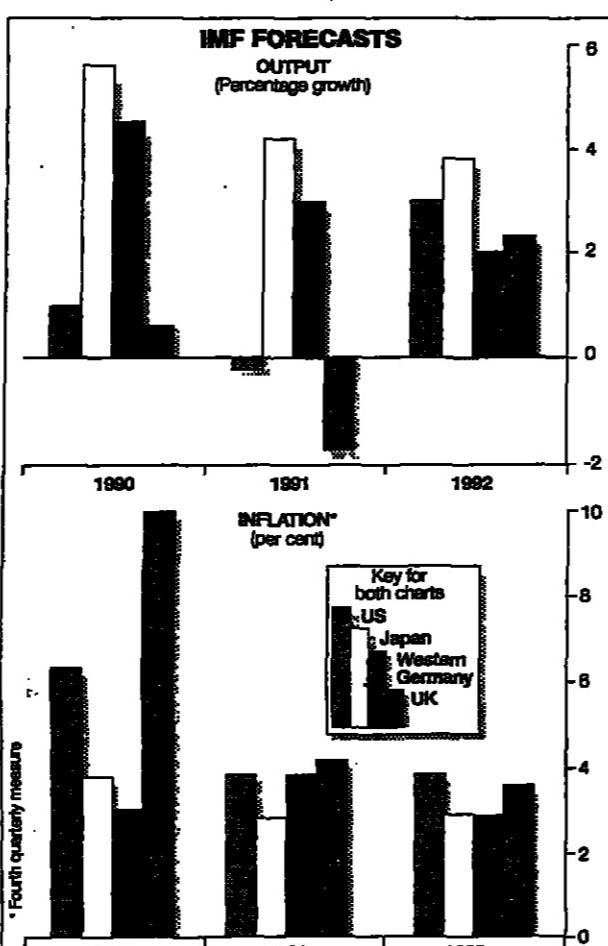
On the eve of the Bangkok summit,

Anatole Kaletsky discusses the IMF's World Economic Outlook

WHEN finance ministers from the seven leading industrialised countries meet in Bangkok tomorrow afternoon, the main item on their agenda will be clear: the disintegration of the Soviet Union and what the West can do to arrest it. But for the thousands of Third World leaders, private bankers and World Bank and International Monetary Fund officials also travelling to the Thai capital for what has been aptly called the world economy's annual general meeting, the main order of business will be entirely different: to try to divert the Group of Seven's attention from the chaos in the Soviet Union to the more mundane problems of the global economy and the developing world.

The non-Soviet delegates will face a difficult task in trying to capture the interest of the world's key economic policymakers, a point that was well illustrated by the *World Economic Outlook* published yesterday by the IMF. The WEO's analysis and forecasts contain little that will either surprise or challenge the members of the G7. All the G7 countries are likely to enjoy steady growth and lower inflation next year, according to the IMF's forecasts. The industrialised world as a whole will grow by 2.9 per cent in 1992, compared with 1.3 per cent this year, while average inflation will slow from 4.6 per cent to 3.8 per cent.

The Third World, too, can look forward to a good year. Growth in the developing countries excluding eastern Europe should accelerate sharply from 2.5 to 4.9 per cent. As usual, the best performance will be in Asia, where growth should be 5.3 per cent in 1992, almost unchanged from 5.4 per cent this year. But for once, even Africa and



says that America, Britain and Canada must stand ready to tighten credit if their recession-bound economies start to recover too fast.

When the G7 finance ministers look at the WEO's figures, however, they are

**The IMF gives a warning that up to 30 million Africans will continue to face starvation**

unlikely to throw political interest to the wind and think seriously of cutting budgets or tightening money. In particular, Nicholas Brady, the American Treasury secretary, who has made much of his

determination to pull the American economy out of recession as rapidly as possible, is unlikely to be impressed by the IMF's warnings. He will doubtless argue again that faster growth is the key to promoting saving in other regions and declining private saving in the industrial countries," the WEO says.

But turning away from the Soviet Union, the IMF does have some serious anxieties about the rest of the world.

These are summarised in several traditional IMF admonitions. Western countries, led by America, are running excessive budget deficits and must cut public spending. They must do more to encourage savings. And more controversially, the WEO also

ings worldwide, while adding that lower interest rates, rather than tighter policies, are the way to reconcile the conflicting demands for capital from the industrialised, developing and ex-communist countries.

now boss of Elizabeth Sullivan Associates, her own recruitment consultancy with offices in the Hop Exchange. "During the first six months of this year no one was interested in taking on new staff, but the atmosphere has changed noticeably in the last two months," she says. So much so that she has found it impossible, thus far, to fill two highly paid European vacancies - one in Madrid and

the other in Paris - for experienced sales traders. "Everyone seems to be insufficiently qualified, too old or else they simply don't want to leave London," laments the ever-eccentric Lizzie.

### Miner resurfaces

MARK Wellesley-Wood, who left the Square Mile last year, became chief executive of Geevor, the coal and gold-mining company once best known for its Cornish tin mines, is back in familiar territory. He has returned to Kleinwort Benson Securities, where he was formerly head of the mining department, as a director in charge of South African industrial stocks and mining. He remains, however, non-executive chairman of Geevor, which went into a downward spiral after the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce called in a £2.1 million loan in February. "Survival is the key for Geevor," says Wellesley-Wood, once a shift manager

## Finnish trade with Soviet Union slows to a trickle

THE unwillingness of most British companies to trade with the Soviet Union reflects recession at home, the need to

dazzle the markets with figures, and the lack of official backing, as much as the appalling state of Soviet affairs.

But when the International Monetary Fund, having just signed up the Soviet Union as an associate member, is unable to predict where that nation's crumbling economy is headed, it is safe to assume that the climate for business will worsen further.

Hopes that assertive govern-

ments in the republics, led

by the resource-rich Russian

federation, would end the

confusion over who the ultimate decision-makers are

are premature.

Yesterday's report that Rus-

sia's economy and environ-

ment ministers, Yevgeny

Saburov and Igor Gavrilov,

have resigned over policy

squabbles does not engender

confidence in the republics'

ability to create a safer

climate.

Even Germany, engrossed

in its costly unification, is

calling for others, in particu-

lar Japan, to take up the bur-

den of preventing total break-

down in the Soviet Union. For all

their long-standing commit-

ment to Soviet trade, the

Germans, too, are worried

about their exposure.

Against this background, it

is interesting to observe that

Finland, one of the Soviet

Union's leading non-com-

pany basis terminated at the

end of 1990, at Moscow's

request, the Finns cannot

readily export manufactured

goods, clothes, shoes and food

to the Soviet market, in return

for oil, gas and raw materials.

Construction projects also

present a financing problem.

Where a boom in western

Germany absorbed much of

the pain caused by the

evaporation of eastern

Germany's Soviet market,

Finland's worst recession

since 1920 has meant the

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CAROL LEONARD

## BS sees slow rise in demand

BRIAN Moffat, the British Steel chief executive, expects demand for steel in Britain to remain "very flat, certainly for two or three quarters. Then we'll start slowly to pick up." The International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) expects demand for crude steel to show a drop of 1.3 per cent this year, compared with a decline of 4.4 per cent for the European Community.

Mr Moffat, who was attending the IISI annual conference in Montreal, would not comment on rumours of a link-up between BS and other European producers. He agreed with Walter Williams, Bethlehem Steel's chairman, that a decision on a joint American venture between the two was likely by the end of the year. Mr Moffat said: "It'll be dependent on the response of the [United Steel Workers] union."

### Lendu loss up

Lendu Holdings, which has interests ranging from Malaysian rubber to Australian sheep farming and grain production, saw pre-tax losses deepen from £17,000 to £17,000 in the half year to end-June. Turnover grew from £56,000 to £85,000. There was an extraordinary gain of £146,000, which helped to trim the loss per share to 0.12p, against 0.72p last time. Once again, there is no interim dividend.

### Anglesey cash

Swiss Bank Corporation and Bank of Scotland were yesterday formally named as the two European banks that have agreed to back Anglesey Mining's Parys Mountain base metal project in Wales. The banks will provide a facility of up to £14.5 million, which, together with a Welsh Office grant and new equity funding, will allow Anglesey to start construction of the mine and mill in January.

### Borrowings cut

Helical Bar, the property group, cut its borrowings to £120 million in the first half of its year after property sales worth £25 million. Gearing stood above 200 per cent at the beginning of the year. The company unveiled a pre-tax loss of £694,000 for the six months to end-July (£1.6 million profit). The interim dividend is held at 2.4p.

### Costs reduced

South Western Electricity, one of the 12 regional electricity companies privatised last year, plans a restructuring that will save £2 million a year. The saving is on top of a 3 per cent reduction in controllable costs announced for 1991 and for the next two years. There are no significant job losses.

# Fisons' shares boosted by hopes for Tilade in American market

**SHARES** in Fisons were riding high on hopes that Tilade, its anti-asthma drug, will be given approval soon for marketing in America. The price ended 21p higher at 484p on a turnover of almost 3 million shares. Tilade's potential has dictated the movements in Fisons' share price in recent months.

The group already has a dominant position in the anti-asthma market with Intal. There was also talk that Astra, the Swiss pharmaceuticals group, may have been looking enviously at Fisons. But the chances of Astra making an aggressive move for Fisons appear remote.

Wellcome retreated 17p to 704p, amid worries over the threat of increased competition for Retrovir, which is used to alleviate the symptoms of Aids. Bristol-Myers of America has received approval from the Food and Drug Administration of America to market DDI, its own Aids treatment. Dealers say that it could be some time before better treatments are found for Aids and that worries about competition may be a little premature.

The rest of the equity market spent a volatile day, with prices losing ground after a firm start stemming from a solid, overnight performance on Wall Street. The pound's fall against other European

currencies caught many investors on the hop and could delay a cut in base rates. Lack of support left the FT-SE 100 index nursing a fall of 15.4 to 2,584.1, after an early gain of almost 8 points. But a confident speech by the Chancellor at Blackpool enabled prices to close off the bottom.

Turnover once again remained low with less than 450 million shares traded. The FT index of 30 shares fell 15.9 to 1,975.7. Government securities were left nursing falls of 1% at the longer end, worried that the longer end, worried by the disappointing performance of sterling.

It was another turbulent day for British Aerospace as the ordinary shares slipped below the rights issue price of 380p, so increasing fears that the bulk of the issue will be left with the underwriters. The ordinary ended 3p cheaper at 377p, while the nil-paid were unchanged at 6p.

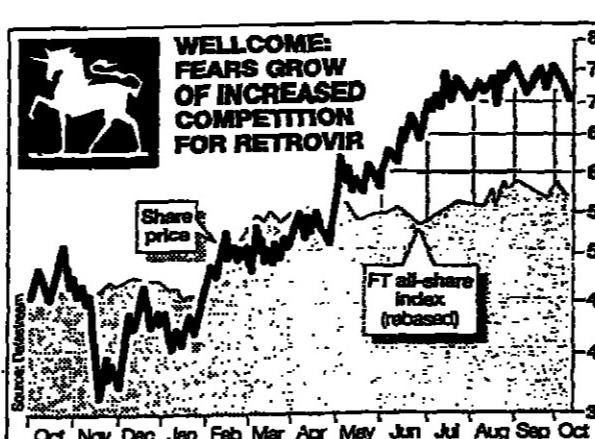
Last month, when the group announced the terms of the £432 million fundraising, the ordinary were trading at 508p. But the sharp drop in profits, the gloomy outlook and the boardroom coup, has seen the share price steadily lose ground. Dealers have been selling the ordinary shares this week and buying the nil-paid.

This lessens their exposure to the company, although they will be able to take up the new shares if the situation starts to improve. Rights issue worries also continued to hang over Hillsdown, the food and furniture group, with the ordinary falling 3p to 210p, to match the rights price. The nil-paid firmed 2p to 24p.

What is happening at London Investment Trust Holdings, the financial services group? The preference shares have enjoyed a good week, touching 50p yesterday compared with an opening price on Monday of 25p. They settled at 29p. The preference have not paid a dividend for the past two years but hopes are growing that this may change soon. The ordinary were unchanged at 8p.

The £280 million cash call from Hillsdown has been poorly received by the City. Ladbrokes, the betting, hotels and property group, slipped 2p to 255p as Smith New Court, the broker, placed the rump of its £460 million rights

shares as one of its top 30 buys. Despite the cautious statement at the annual meeting, County believes the shares are one of the best geared to emerge from the recession. It says that Dixons will benefit from a pick-up



Source: Bloomberg

and should receive a boost from new products. County is forecasting an increase in pre-tax profits for the current year from £74.2 million to £80 million.

Austin Reed, the menswear group, fell 15p to 370p as the group blamed the recession and the increase in VAT.

Barry Reed, the chairman, issued a warning that trading appeared to have worsened in the second half.

Ratners, the jeweller, fell to a low of 68p before rallying to close 1p dearer at 81 1/2p after a report that Gerald Ratner, the chairman, intended to take the group's shops downmarket.

Last week, Ratner's price came under pressure after a downgrading of its credit rating by Moody's.

Macfarth, the pharmaceuticals group, fell 16p to 251p after the government decided to offer the £84 million offer from Lloyds Chemists to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Only last month, a bid from UniChem was referred. There is now only a £67 million offer from Grampian Holdings left on the table.

Grampian lost 4p at 198p, while Lloyds Chemists slipped 5p to 273p and UniChem was steady at 187p.

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MICHAEL CLARK

## Allied Leisure goes bowling along to a 19% pre-tax rise

By PHILIP PANGALOS

**CENTRES**, with two more in the pipeline, and five night clubs, saw turnover expand to £21.8 million, compared with £18.9 million last year.

Mr Carr said Allied's "high standard, mass-market, low-ticket" philosophy had reaped benefits. "We controlled costs vigorously over the year. We are very cash-generative and our business is high-yielding."

He saw little sign of an end to the recession; consumer confidence still appeared to be weak. But he added: "We were the last sector to feel the pinch and we will be the first to see an upturn."

Earnings slipped from 13.41p to 12.2p, because of the increased number of shares in circulation. April's £16 million rights issue. Gearing was reduced to 24 per cent, against 66 per cent last time. There was an extraordinary debit of £62,000, relating to full listing costs.

Maunders, like others in its sector, is having to wait for the economic upturn to get going before it can make really encouraging noises and it will be a haul before profits again challenge the peak £7.14 million seen in 1989.

Legal completions in the year ended June were an unchanged £695 and there was a further swing to first-time buyer units which, coupled with discounting on selling prices, saw turnover ease from £32 million to £24.5 million.

Maunders appears to be in a stronger position than many in the sector as it, too, rides

## John Maunders waits for the sun to come out again

JOHN Maunders Group, the housebuilder based in Manchester, can draw little comfort from yesterday's thoughts from the Halifax that the housing market remains depressed. Perhaps Maunders can draw some solace from the Tory conference, whose message was that the economy will get better.

The company, led by John Maunders, chairman, has made a provision against the cost of its land bank for the second year running (£1.69 million was charged against operating profit compared with a £1.79 million charge previously), which helped to clip pre-tax profits for the year to end-June from £5.41 million to £3.63 million.

The final dividend is held at 2.65p, making an unchanged 4.95p, covered just under twice, and gearing is down from 51 to 30 per cent.

Maunders, like others in its sector, is having to wait for the economic upturn to get going before it can make really encouraging noises and it will be a haul before profits again challenge the peak £7.14 million seen in 1989.

Legal completions in the year ended June were an unchanged £695 and there was a further swing to first-time buyer units which, coupled with discounting on selling prices, saw turnover ease from £32 million to £24.5 million.

Maunders appears to be in a stronger position than many in the sector as it, too, rides

out the depression. Any early improvement in the economy (led by lower interest and mortgage rates) would improve investment sentiment.

Pre-tax profits this year could rise to £4.3 million and creep forward to £5.0 million in 1993. At 119p, up 2p,

the shares are at a premium to net worth of 98p a share and trade on 9.6 times prospective earnings.

A share to remember when the economic climate turns warmer.

### Scottish Heritable

SCOTTISH Heritable Trust has had two main claims to fame: a brace of high-profile non-executive directors in Sir Ian MacGregor and Norman Ireland, and an unwieldy clutch of mismatched companies in disparate business areas.

Scottish Heritable lost £3.15 million pre-tax in the first half and a return to profit this year, although unlikely. The shares at 18 1/2p remain a gamble until the new management team has shown its mettle.

But even once November 5 has passed and assuming some American asset sales, Scottish Heritable will still be on the corporate equivalent of one of the hospital beds manufactured by another surviving subsidiary, Birmingham's Hoskins. Other businesses being retained are Britain's biggest importers of oriental carpets and two American housebuilding operations, although the latter's British equivalents are gone and the group's property portfolio is on the market.

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“Deutsche Bank  
and France’s  
Crédit Agricole  
have followed  
TSB’s lead by setting  
up their own  
insurance subsidiaries.”

The Economist, October 1990

**WE SEEM TO HAVE STARTED A TREND.**

In 1967, we started what is now Britain's second largest supplier of unit-linked life and pension products.

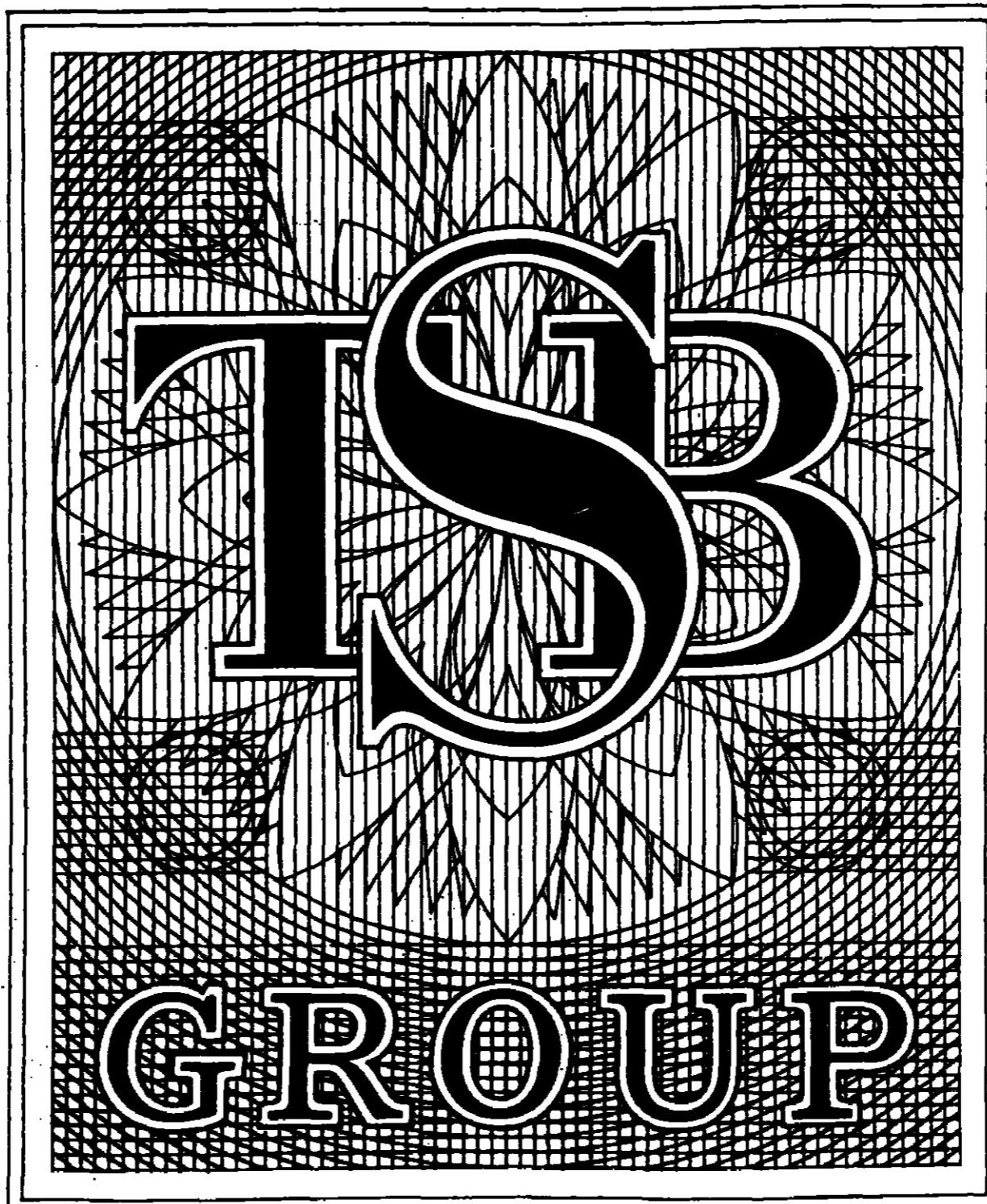
And TSB Group has become one of the UK's

largest financial service operations.

Our banking and insurance businesses are channelled in two streams behind our two strong brands: TSB and Hill Samuel.

We are developing both of them in their appropriate markets, and making sure they have the resources to succeed.

**They already have a head start.**



# Banking and beyond.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

UNLISTED SECURITIES																			
1981																			
High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E	High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	P/E	High	Low	Company	
26	5	SSB Barrow	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	260	137	Globe Min	130	143	-1	-1	54	45	21	Stobart Metal
24	55	SSB Barrow	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	225	125	Great Southern	246	256	-1	-1	54	25	25	Stobart Proprietary
21	11	TA Salomon	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	225	125	Hillier (Group)	140	150	-1	-1	54	25	25	Stobart Steel
16	12	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Greenwood Comms	29	30	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
30	50	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Hughes Ind	42	42	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
20	50	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Industrials	246	256	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
16	12	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Interstate	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
30	50	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Jones	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
16	12	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Kingspan	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Lamont	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Levitt	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Longfellow	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Mitro	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	National	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Nease	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Northgate	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Paragon	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Perkins	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Reed	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Rex	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Shaw	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Sherman	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Spence	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Taylor	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Thornhill	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Whitby	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Wicks	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Wicks	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
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14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Wicks	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12	12	-1	-1	-	54	124	124	Wicks	107	107	-1	-1	54	24	24	Stobart Steel
14	18	American Pet	12</td																



British scientists are going down Europe's deepest mine to discover the origin of the universe. Nigel Hawkes reports

## Journey to the secrets of Earth

**B**ritish physicists are about to go down the deepest mine in Europe to try to find answers to the origin of the universe. Within the next few months, detectors will be set up in a cavern at the bottom of a pothole mine in Boulby, near Whitby, North Yorks.

Out of reach of cosmic rays and protected from radioactivity by 200 tons of ultra-pure water, instruments will look for the elusive signature of cold dark matter, of which astronomers believe nine-tenths of the universe is made.

The team, from Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Imperial College, London, and five other universities, does not expect immediate results.

Success, however, would result in one of the century's most exciting discoveries in physics, bought at a cost that is tiny by comparison with the expense of the huge atom-smashers more commonly used by physicists.

The search to resolve one of the most puzzling paradoxes in cosmology, which look at how the universe was put together, and the sub-atomic theories held by the particles theorists both incorporate the existence of similar particles. Neil Spooner, of Imperial College, a member of the team, says these theories make "a very strong argument that the particles might exist".

The theories say that cold dark

matter might, perhaps, consist of many Jupiter-sized stars too faint to see, or even black holes a million times the mass of the Sun.

Alternatively, there could be another class of matter, consisting of unknown particles that spread like a soup through the universe. These would be invisible because they give off no light or other radiation, and would not interact with ordinary matter because they carry no electric charge. They would drift around comparatively slowly, passing unnoticed right through us and the Earth itself.

Every now and then, by the laws of chance, a particle would collide with the nucleus of an atom of ordinary matter. This is what the physicists hope to observe.

What chance is there that such odd particles exist? As it happens, physicists have postulated that similar particles exist to explain their theories of matter.

The universe-scale theories of cosmology, which look at how the universe was put together, and the sub-atomic theories held by the particles theorists both incorporate the existence of similar particles. Neil Spooner, of Imperial College, a member of the team, says these theories make "a very strong argument that the particles might exist".

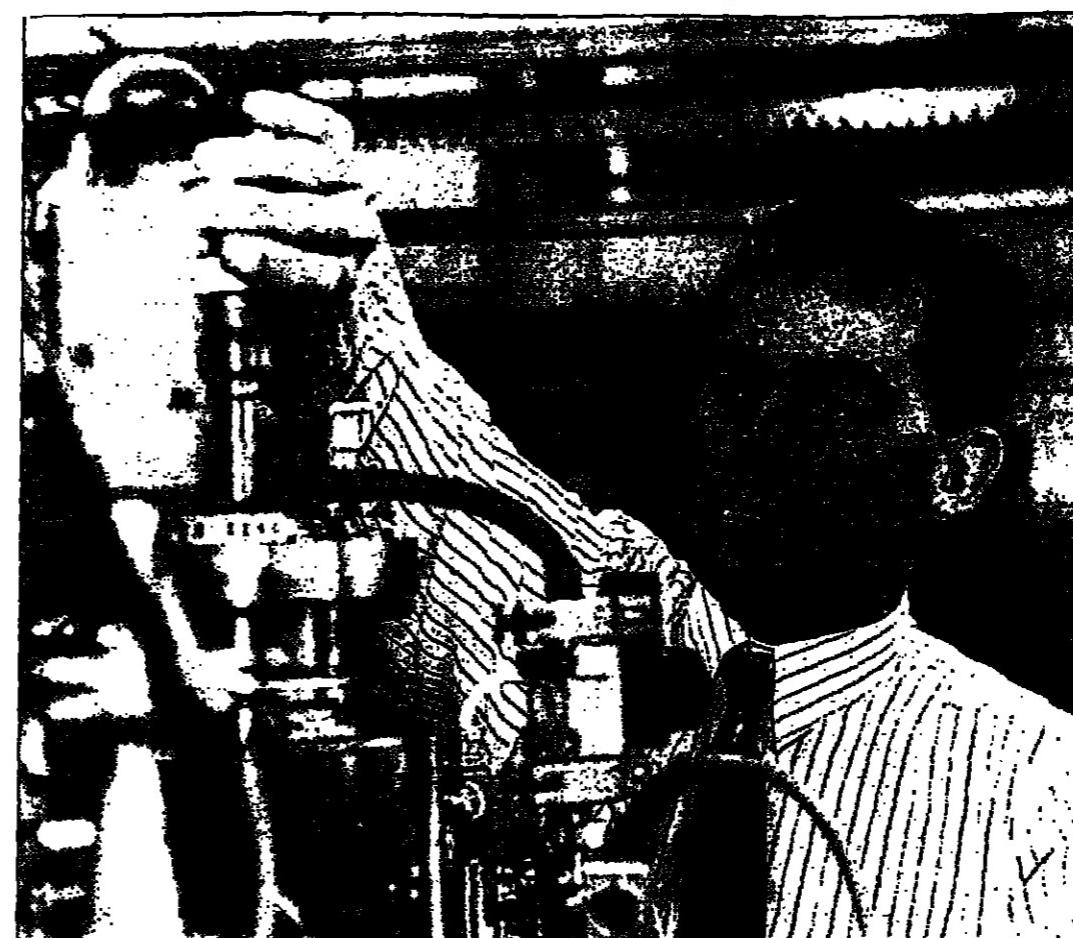
The theories say that cold dark

matter particles passing through a 1kg mass of regular matter would collide with an atom just once a day. So the idea is to design a series of different detectors, each weighing about a kilogram, set them up and try to detect the collisions.

Here the problem of cosmic rays and background radiation arises. Every minute at least ten cosmic-ray particles pass through your body. Natural radioactivity produces at least a million interactions a second in a 1kg detector. These signals swamp anything that cold dark matter might produce.

**A**t the bottom of the shaft of the Boulby mine, however, the cosmic rays are filtered out by more than a kilometre of rock. Here a large cavern 10m wide by 15m high has been carved from the earth, which at this point is not potash but salt.

The radioactivity of salt is low, but the necessary further shielding is provided by filling a steel container 6m in diameter and 6m high with highly purified water. Inside the centre of this tank detectors will be lowered in the next few months to check how effective the shielding of rock and water is. If the calculations are correct, the detectors should register nothing at all but the once-a-day "knock on the door" from cold dark matter. The odds are,



Seeking a universal truth: Neil Spooner, a scientific investigator, in the Imperial College laboratories

however, that a lot more fine-tuning may be needed. The measuring programme could last three years.

A variety of detectors has been designed, using semiconductors such as gallium arsenide, and scintillation counters made of sodium iodide, which respond to the atomic collision by emitting a

flash of light. Another type of people, funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council at about £300,000 a year.

Britain is not alone in pursuing cold dark matter, but the Boulby mine, Dr Spooner says, is "one of the best sites in the world to find it". He adds: "We have world standing in this field, if not world leadership."

The team, comprising about 20

to make the universe work as it does. 90 per cent of its mass must



Pointless spending? Lord Young

Telepoint was expected to make Britain a leader in mobile communications. What went wrong?

## Disengaging a failure

**T**HE suspension last week of the last of Britain's three telepoint services marks the end of a project that has, according to CTT Research, a telecommunications research consultancy, resulted in losses of more than £90 million. The failure casts doubt on even more ambitious plans to start another form of cheap mobile phones in 1993 — personal communications networks — although, unlike telepoint, such networks will allow incoming as well as outgoing calls.

The plan had been to make Britain the first country in the world with a new type of cheap mobile phone system. When Lord Young, then secretary of trade and industry, early in 1989 announced

licences for four operators to start services, more than a million users were expected to sign up within a few years.

The owners of telepoint phones were able to make calls within 100 yards of base stations situated in public places, but to use them they needed to buy a £200 handset and pay a monthly subscription charge of about £3. Furthermore, only outgoing calls could be made and though call charges were supposed to be about the same as those from public

call boxes, they were often much higher. Telepoint always suffered from a low image and practical limitations. The phones, said to be the poor man's answer to the more costly and versatile cellular mobile phones, run by Cellnet and Vodafone, were also disliked by business people for their inability to receive calls. And the charges were too high for domestic users.

When the Hephoinpoint consortium, led by British Telecom, suspended its ser-

vice last week, it had more than 3,000 base stations but only 800 customers. The two other telepoint networks, Callpoint and Zonephone, had already been suspended. A fourth telepoint operator, BYPS, failed to start a service.

The latest issue of *What to Buy for Business* magazine says that telepoint "ranks alongside the Sinclair C5 electric car as one of the great marketing flops of our time". It adds: "The fact that call charges proved significantly higher than expected when the services were first launched had a great deal to do with the poor customer response."

MATTHEW MAY

## Queen's Bench Divisional Court

## Law Report October 10 1991

## Chancery Division

### Culpable neglect finding wrong

**B**enham v Poole Borough Council

Before Lord Justice Nolan and Mr Justice Potts [Judgment October 8]

Justices who decided that an unemployed person's failure to pay his community charge was due to culpable neglect because he had the potential to earn money should not have made such a finding without clear evidence that employment had been on offer and that he had refused it.

Where a debtor had no income and no assets at the date of an application for committal to prison, justices should not have issued a warrant for an immediate committal without first considering the alternatives available.

The procedure by which a person jailed in a civil case and refused bail pending an appeal by a defendant failed to launch an identification application for judicial review in order to apply to a High Court judge for bail was a wasteful duplication of expense and should be looked at as a matter of urgency.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held allowing

Stephen Benham's appeal by way of case stated against the decision of Poole Justices to grant Poole Borough Council's application for a warrant committing him to prison for 30 days for non-payment of his £404 community charge under regulation 4(3) of the Community Charges (Administration and Enforcement) Regulations (SI 1989 No 438).

Mr Benedict Emmerson for the appellant; the council and the justices did not appear and were not represented.

MR JUSTICE POTTS said that the evidence was that, at the material time, the appellant was not working, had no income and no personal assets. He was aged 24, in good health and had nine O levels. He had been refused income support.

The justices decided that his failure to pay the community charge was due to his culpable neglect as he clearly had the means to contribute money to discharge his obligation to pay.

LORD JUSTICE NOLAN, agreeing, said that the judicial review application and the appeal by way of case stated both

paying and that he had so organised his finances so as to be unable to pay. If the debtor neither had the sum nor had disposed of the sum he could not be guilty of culpable neglect.

In the court's view, the justices' finding of culpable neglect was wrong in certain circumstances. A failure on the part of a creditor to warn a debtor of absolute culpable neglect but before such a finding could be made a court would need clear evidence that gainful employment was on offer to the debtor and that he had refused it. No such evidence had been adduced.

Even if the justices had been justified in their finding of culpable neglect their decision to commit the appellant to prison was wrong. The justices found that the appellant had no income and no assets at the time he appeared before them and in those circumstances it was incumbent upon them to consider the alternatives to an immediate commitment to prison.

MR JUSTICE POTTS said that the evidence was that, at the material time, the appellant was not working, had no income and no personal assets. He was aged 24, in good health and had nine O levels. He had been refused income support.

The justices decided that his failure to pay the community charge was due to his culpable neglect as he clearly had the means to contribute money to discharge his obligation to pay.

LORD JUSTICE NOLAN, agreeing, said that the judicial review application and the appeal by way of case stated both

raised the same substantive issues.

As a general rule, judicial review was reserved for cases where legislation provided for an adequate alternative remedy.

In the court's view, the justices' finding of culpable neglect was wrong in certain circumstances.

A failure on the part of a creditor to warn a debtor of absolute culpable neglect but before such a finding could be made a court would need clear evidence that gainful employment was on offer to the debtor and that he had refused it. No such evidence had been adduced.

In a civil case a bail application could not be made until the case stated was lodged in the High Court. Therefore, an application for judicial review was necessary to create an immediate substantive High Court procedure to which a bail application could be made.

In order to avoid criticism, this appellant had also appealed by way of case stated.

In a criminal case a bail application could not be made until the case stated was lodged in the High Court. Therefore, an application for judicial review was necessary to create an immediate substantive High Court procedure to which a bail application could be made.

Mr Justice Hoffmann for the respondent.

MR JUSTICE HOFFMANN said that he was firmly of the view that it was wrong for the applicant to have been made of the offer. His basic principle was that an order should not be made against a party without giving him an opportunity to be heard. The order was clearly outweighed by the risk of injustice to the applicant if the order were not made.

Mr Justice Hoffmann for the respondent.

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Mr Justice Hoffmann for the respondent.

### Orders which should not be made

**I**n re First Express Ltd

Before Mr Justice Hoffmann [Judgment October 8]

An ex parte order should not be made against a party without giving him an opportunity to be heard, unless giving such an opportunity appeared likely to cause injustice to the applicant by delay or action likely to be taken by the respondent, and where the court was satisfied that damage to the respondent could be compensated by a cross-undertaking, or where the risk of uncompensable loss was clearly outweighed by the risk of injustice to the applicant if the order were not made.

Applicants tended to think that a calculation of the balance of advantage and disadvantage in accordance with the second condition was sufficient for a private examination before the registrar.

The affidavit in support also gave a grossly misleading impression of the dealing between the applicants and Mr Kravetz, suggesting that he had done nothing but remain sullenly and silently in possession of the company's records and monies, and did not even know that the documents had been collected two days before the affidavit was sworn.

Those omissions and misrepresentations were serious and misleading. If the registrar

had known the full story, it was unlikely that he would have made the order *ex parte*.

There were serious questions of law and fact to be investigated before it could be decided how much, if any, of the money held by Mr Kravetz should be handed over to the administrative receivers.

The registrar's order would be discharged accordingly.

It would not be in the public interest to impose any penalty for contempt of court other than by a costs order. The applicants should pay the respondent's costs of the section 234 order and the motion to discharge, including the costs of the hearing, whilst the respondent should pay the applicant's costs of the motion to commit, excluding the costs of the hearing, both to be taxed on an indemnity basis, if not agreed, and set off against each other.

Solicitors Alsop Wilkinson; Wallace Lickfolds.

### Scots Law Report October 10 1991

## Deadline for bus bids

**H**enjac 171 Ltd v Secretary of State for Scotland and Another

Before Lord Coulsfield [Judgment July 11]

A statement in a letter from a statutory authority inviting bids for a nationalised company in the course of a statutory programme of disposals if after the deadline for bids but before the completion of a contract with the preferred bidder, a further competitive offer was received, then "there may be no alternative but to consider that offer" did not oblige the authority to consider the merits of the offer.

Miss Mary Stokes for the applicants; Mr Adrian Francis for the respondent.

MR JUSTICE HOFFMANN said that he was firmly of the view that it was wrong for the applicant to have been made of the offer. His basic principle was that an order should not be made against a party without giving him an opportunity to be heard. The order was clearly outweighed by the risk of injustice to the applicant if the order were not made.

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Flies say world

Blow-up

Costly virus

Soldiering

Chancery Dr

ot be made

r bus bids

# Mystery that is in the mind

**The Japan Festival is now in full swing, bringing the flavour of the East to Britain. Toshio Watanabe explains that the country has always absorbed foreign influences, and is far from inscrutable**



Art form from China that Japan made its own: early 13th-century statues in wood with gold leaf at the British Museum's Kamakura exhibition

culture. They try to see in Japanese culture something that is different from their own.

That is why they are often so upset by Japan's Westernisation. Compared with the superficial and secular consumer society of the West, Japan seems to offer an unfathomable and enduring tradition of culture, full of spiritual value.

However, many Japanese tourists seeing Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Cathedral and the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace would regard London as the bastion of traditional culture and spirituality, and condemn Tokyo as hopelessly lacking in such matters, as no great religious building there can compete remotely in its antiquity with London's churches.

In particular, their personnel structure and labour relations are frequently regarded as the prime factor in this success and as unique to Japan. Yet many of the how-to-learn-from-Japan books that have been published on the premise of the uniqueness of Japanese business practices have an inherently contradictory approach. If Japanese business structure is conditioned by its unique culture, how can it be exported to non-Japanese cultures? If it can work

in Sunderland or Wales, it cannot be because of a unique Japanese culture.

Indeed, the theory of Japanese uniqueness has had quite a bashing from Japanologists recently, and rightly so. Of course, some of the chief offenders in this respect are the Japanese themselves. The shelves of Japanese bookshops are groaning with books on the so-called *nihonjin-ron* (the discourse on the origin, essence, characteristics, uniqueness, and so forth of the Japanese).

What, then, is Japan about? Japanese culture is unique only in the sense that British culture is unique. Every culture has its own unique geography, history and relationship with other cultures, all of which affect its development.

For Japan, its geographical position as a group of islands off the Asian continent means that it was generally too far away to be the target of aggression from the continent, but often near enough to benefit from the cream of the continental culture. In modern history, Japan was never colonised by a foreign power, but had two near-misses.

**O**ne was the two invasions during the 13th century by the Mongols, who ruled China at the time. Both expeditions were curtailed because of severe damage inflicted on the fleets by typhoons. The second near-miss was the second world war, but although Japan was at times occupied by foreign forces, this did not result in the colonisation of the country.

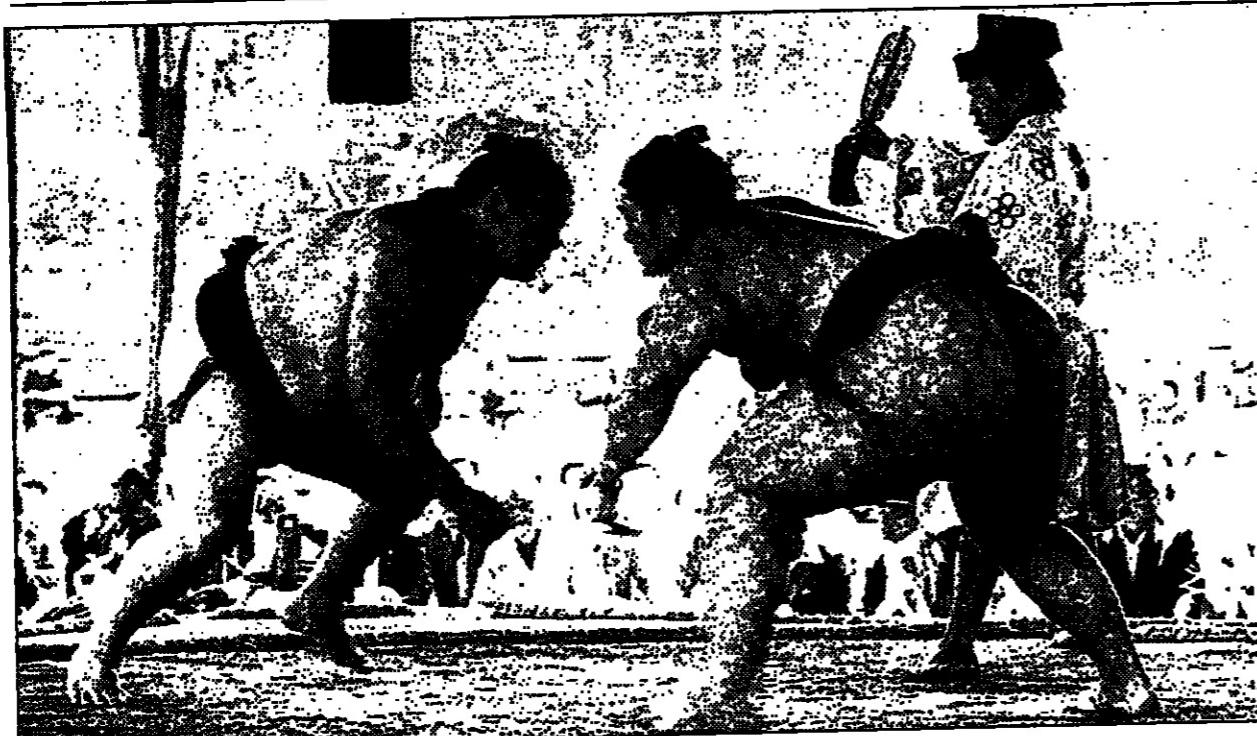
Japan has always been aware of superior cultures elsewhere, but has not had to defend itself seriously against them. This has resulted in two characteristic attitudes of the Japanese: they have immense curiosity about high-quality foreign cultures – to which they apply a characteristic motto of adopt, adapt and improve – but at the same time they feel a certain inferiority complex. In Switzerland, the watch shops are packed with Japanese tourists buying Ormegas and Rolexes, though back at home they have a superb watch industry now dominating world trade.

In many ways, the humble curiosity of the Japanese has helped them greatly so far, but cultures are not stagnant. Japan has now become a super-power. It is unused to assuming the role of a leader in international relations. We all know what an unhappy experience it was when this last happened. It needs help and understanding from others. The Japan Festival provides a golden opportunity to find out that the Japanese are not inscrutable at all.

• The author is the professor of history of art and design, Chelsea College of Art and Design, London Institute, and a selector of the exhibition, Japan and Britain: an Aesthetic Dialogue 1850-1930, at London's Barbican art gallery



Sailing boats in the bay: a woodblock print by Hokusai, the artist best known in the West. Japanese painting was also influenced by the Chinese



Eyeball to eyeball: two wrestlers warm up with a few demon-crushing stumps and then squat down to begin battle

## Quake, rattle and roll

**Sumo wrestling, featured at the Albert Hall this week, re-enacts an ancient clash over which god would rule Japan**

Sumo wrestling has always been much more than a sport. Sport, in the sense of team games played for fun and relaxation, was virtually unknown in Japan until the late 19th century, when a stick and some hard balls arrived at Yokohama on an American ship, and the Japanese were transformed into baseball fanatics overnight. Before that, Japanese "sport" had consisted of martial arts such as kendo and judo, which are mental, physical and spiritual disciplines designed to forge the mind and body.

The first sumo match is placed by the Japanese in mythical times, when two gods battled on the beach at Izumo, on the Japan Sea, over who would rule Japan. The winner, Takemikazuchi, became the founder of the imperial dynasty and thus the direct ancestor of the present Emperor. With such weighty antecedents, it is hardly surprising that sumo was, from the very beginning, an integral part of the Shinto religion.

In early days, sumo matches were performed in front of the imperial court to entertain the gods so that they would ensure a good rice crop. Many Shinto shrines still have their own *dohyo*, or ring, and sumo is still performed as a kind of fertility ritual. At Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, there is a sumo tournament every spring to honour the war dead.

The *dohyo* is a sacred place, it is round and made of special clay. The perimeter is marked by 20 small bales of rice straw. Before each tournament, it must be freshly built, then purified by the senior referee, dressed in the white robes of a priest. Above the ring hangs a

heavy, tasseled roof, modelled on the roof of a Shinto shrine.

Women are not allowed to step inside the sacred ring, for fear of defiling it, for which created a furore a few years ago, when the government minister who traditionally hands over the trophies happened to be a woman.

In the end, the conservative Sumo Association won, and the prizes were presented outside the ring.

**M**uch of Shinto is to do with purification and before the fighting can start in earnest the wrestlers have to carry out a series of rituals. At the beginning of each day of the tournament, they enter the ring in procession, dressed in splendid, colourful brocaded aprons. The referee announces their names and place of origin, then they clap (a traditional act of purification, always performed at a Shinto shrine), lift their ceremonial aprons, and raise their arms to show they have no concealed weapons.

In the case of a *yokozuna*, or grand champion, the procedure is yet more theatrical. He wears a heavy, plaited rope, identical to the one that hangs



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LESLEY DOWNER  
Sixty-seven top sumo wrestlers are competing at the Grand Sumo Tournament at the Royal Albert Hall until October 13.

# Furious battles and serene family life

**A**lthough the West did not notice it until 1931, Japan had a thriving cinema industry since the earliest days. Lumière's early products were demonstrated there in 1897 and immediately led to local production of short films, showing simple recordings of everyday life or scenes from Kabuki plays.

Film was held in disrepute in Europe but Japan's middle class took immediately to cinema. This slowed the advance of cinematic art because while Western cinema had to find a form that was distinct from theatrical and literary conventions, Japanese cinema continued to adhere to the old conventions. Women continued to be played by female impersonators well into the 1920s.

Japanese silent cinema was dominated by a by-product of the theatre, the *benshi*, or storytellers, narrating beside the screen.

The 1923 earthquake, which destroyed a third of Tokyo and most of Yokohama, brought a turning point in Japanese cinema. Many studios were destroyed and there was a lull in production, during which foreign films filled the gap. Audiences and filmmakers were suddenly made aware of a new aesthetic in cinema.

During the 1930s, few Japanese films reached the West, and few Western films were shown in Japan. This produced a self-sufficient national industry, which

**The Japanese had made films for many years before they achieved world fame, writes Chris Peachman**

poured out films for Japan's 2,500 cinemas.

The second world war and the immediate post-war years were thin for Japanese films, especially because 40 of the industry's leaders were purged as war criminals in 1947. By 1950, however, the number of cinemas had been restored to the original 2,500.

In 1951, Akira Kurosawa's *Rashomon* won first prize at the Venice Film Festival. Its story of a rape told from four different points of view was a debate on the ambiguous nature of truth, familiar to Western audiences, and quite possibly a shrewd aim at Western sensibilities. The rich symbolism, beauty of design and psychological insight appealed to Western art-house audiences.

Kurosawa is the Japanese film-maker who has been most open to Western influence. His earlier *Stray Dog* (1949) is a police thriller in the Hollywood mode, and its plot device, a policeman who has

two days to recover his stolen pistol, was used many years later in Walter Hill's *48 HRS*.

Everybody knows that *The Seven Samurai* (1954) was turned by Hollywood into a Western as *The Magnificent Seven*. However, Kurosawa's film itself owes much to the conventions of the Western. The theme of brave warriors protecting pusillanimous townspeople from marauding bandits is found throughout the works of John Ford, Howard Hawks, and even in *High Noon*. Kurosawa's versatility is undeniable. His *Throne of Blood* (1957) is a blend of Noh and Shakespeare's *Macbeth* of astonishing beauty and excitement. He adapted Dostoevsky in *The Idiot* (1951), and took *The Bad Sleep Well* (1960) from an Ed McBain thriller.

His two most recent successes in the West have been costume dramas. *Kagemusha* was the story of an old warlord who hires a "shadow-warrior" to stand in for him in case he is wounded in battle. The sumptuous costumes and epic sweep made it a hit in the West. The furious battle scenes, however, caused some confusion in audiences' minds, and may well have persuaded him to colour-code the respective armies in *Kan*, his recent version of *King Lear*.

This substituted three ungrateful sons for Shakespeare's daughters and used a transvestite cabaret performer as the Fool. The battle scenes were masterly, and the



In the frame: *The Pot Worth a Million Ryo* is one of 50 films by 50 directors showing at the Barbican

ensuing chaos more terrible than Shakespeare's.

The arrival of Kurosawa's films in the West also ushered in Kenji Mizoguchi and Yasujiro Ozu, both of whom had been working about 20 years before Kurosawa's debut. Both can claim to be world-class directors. Mizoguchi, best known for his *Ugetsu Monogatari* (1953) and *The Life of O'Hara* (1952), views all characters with an unmoralising charity found in the films of Jean Renoir.

Even he thought his films too provincial to travel. Yet his style, best known from *Tokyo Story* (1953), is one of serene contemplation. His static camera, his intentness on his characters, his sense of pathos and his restraint are all to be found in the greatest filmmakers such as Carl Dreyer and Luc Bresson, and are an influence on younger Western film-makers.

Of the talent that grew in

the 1960s, Nagisa Oshima has proved the most serious. His early films such as *Death by Hanging* and *Diary of a Shinjuku Thief* proved him to be the first Japanese director working in a modern world, and his cold, near-surreal eye for the rituals of modern Japan bear comparison with Luis Buñuel.

He is best known, unsurprisingly, for *In the Realm of the Senses* (1978), in which two lovers are filmed in raw detail as they pursue their *amour fou* to its tragic conclusion. It is at once effortlessly shocking and surprisingly chaste despite its "hard-core" detailing. Since then, Oshima has moved into making international films such as *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence* which have established his worldwide reputation but may well dilute his vision.

**S**ince the early 1970s, surprisingly few Japanese films have reached British audiences. In Japan, the leading studios have collapsed, and the few surviving big companies have moved into genre movies with little foreign appeal. Successes such as Mitsuji Yamaguchi's *Fire Festival* and Juzo Itami's *Tampopo* are gratifying, but look like chance one-offs, rather than evidence of a living industry. But Japan still has an industry more than the equal of Britain or France. Why our distributors and exhibitors overlook it is a mystery.

## Fresh thinking in the world of modern design

**T**he past 20 years, even the past ten, have brought a revolution in Japanese design, no less complete for being virtually unnoticed. So much attention has been captured by Japan's dizzying economic growth that the visual component in its achievement has been left to one side and remained largely unobserved abroad.

Yet the ascendancy of Japanese cars or Japanese audio and video equipment is not just a matter of keenly competitive prices. The success has a lot to do also with the way things work — which is, after all, a design function — and the way they look.

Take the case of cars. A decade ago, vast numbers were sold worldwide because they were relatively cheap and generally reliable mechanically. The design was acceptable, but its sources could easily be seen: a little from this best-selling German model, a little from that popular American car, and with any luck the right market buttons were being pushed. Now, Japanese cars are innovative in design, and what they do today their Western competitors are likely to be doing tomorrow.

In the past, the main criticism levelled against Japanese product design, and against Japanese fine art for that matter, was that it tended to be closely imitative. At home, and with things intended for home consumption, sedulous imitation of traditional forms too often took the place of original thinking. Abroad, the great strength of Japanese manufacturers was considered to be their ability to do what their foreign competition was doing, but more cheaply and more efficiently.

Nowadays all that has changed. You need do no more than glance at a handful of the shows connected with the current Japan Festival to sense the new spirit abroad.

Some of the shows, such as Metropolis Tokyo Design Visions, which will open at the Design Museum next Wednesday, are exactly things of beauty, but then Japanese design can also encompass, where appropriate, a happy and telling vulgarity that marks most of the comic strips for which Japanese have an insatiable appetite.

The best of Japanese design today unself-consciously marries traditional standards of taste and workmanship with more forward-looking and international concepts suited to the modern consumer the world over.

Now the label "Made in Japan" means more than just cheap and practical. Most likely this label carries with it also a guarantee of something rich and strange and grandly unexpected.

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New wave design: fragrant air purifier with bird-like wings

the Nissan Primera and Boga car concepts to the Sony audio-visual products for children, at the Design Museum.

Nobody would maintain that the vending machines and massage chairs that are in the Visions of Japan exhibition at the Victoria & Albert Museum are exactly things of beauty, but then Japanese design can also encompass, where appropriate, a happy and telling vulgarity that marks most of the comic strips for which Japanese have an insatiable appetite.

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# Theatre flees the shadow of the past

The tension between tradition and change has given the Japanese stage renewed vigour.

**Kenneth Rea examines the Western influence**

**T**he genius of Japanese theatre rests in the fact that it had centuries to develop its acting traditions in undisturbed isolation, but when it did finally open to the outside world, it was able to learn from Western techniques, make them its own and go one better. Westerners are accustomed to this in electronics and technology, but the Japan Festival 1991 is now impressing the British with Japanese versions of Shakespeare and Lloyd Webber.

Much of the excitement in contemporary productions springs from the tension between tradition and change. Every Japanese director lives and works in the shadow of an awesome theatrical heritage, admired throughout the world. Some draw their inspiration from it, but most rebel against it. Kabuki has been the theatre of the people since its beginnings in the early 17th century. The plays are often violent and erotic, using spectacular staging effects and relying on bravura acting of enormous power. Female roles are played by men in a highly stylised technique that is known as *onnagata*.

Noh theatre, which dates back to the 15th century, always enjoyed the protection of the court, so that it has been passed down relatively unchanged. Every gesture is refined to create an ethereal beauty and the principal actor wears masks of unsurpassed craftsmanship. The pace is slow, but the stillness of the actors is radiant with energy.

Bunraku is surely the finest puppet tradition in the world. The 2ft high puppets are so intricately made that each of them is operated by three people, and the lead puppeteer spends more than ten years learning the art.

**The audience is composed mostly of affluent teenagers who want comedy and sensation'**

The story and all the dialogue are acted out with extraordinary gusto by a narrator, who sits at the side of the stage. Many of the plays, full of romance and superhuman feats, were taken over by Kabuki theatre because they offered challenging roles.

The other great genre, rarely seen outside Japan, is Kyogen. These medieval farces, which use dialogue, masks, mime and acrobatics to tell tales of trickery and deception, have a delightful humanity that recalls some of the knockabout humour of the European mystery cycles.

Against the background of such formidable relics, it is easy to understand the love-hate relationship that contemporary Japanese theatre has had with its past. The upsurge of new theatre, *shingeki*, in the 1960s brought a rejection of tradition in favour of radical experiments in form and content. Plays became more political and were presented in the streets, in public buildings and in tents.

Shuji Terayama, who died in 1983 at the age of 47, was the most influential of the 1960s generation of directors, and his disciples can be seen in a visually striking interpretation of *King Lear* at the Mermaid Theatre in central London.

Other directors, such as Yukio Ninagawa and Koichi Kimura, have been more concerned to find a wider audience for the new theatre, sometimes drawing on the techniques of Kabuki and Noh. Ironically, Ninagawa's strongly Japanese versions of *Macbeth*, *Medea* and *The Taming of the Shrew* found more popularity in Europe than in Japan. His production of *Kunio Shimizu's Tango at the End of Winter* at the Piccadilly Theatre, London, is his first experience of working with English actors.



Striking: the Japanese *King Lear* at the Mermaid Theatre in London

Kimura has also enjoyed recent successes abroad, especially with *The Great Doctor Yabuhara* at last year's Edinburgh Festival, and his production of Tsutomu Mizukami's *Orin* combines fine acting with a powerful visual flair. Like Ninagawa, however, he has found it difficult to reach a large-scale audience with good literary drama. This is partly because the audience for modern theatre is very young, composed mostly of affluent teenagers who want comedy and sensation. As Kimura cynically observes, "the Japanese audience would not recognise good acting if it stared them in the face".

The Japanese are flocking to the works of the youngest generation of directors: people such as Shoji Kokami, whose play *The Angels with Closed Eyes* examines the desire of young people to break through their socio-economic Berlin Wall. Kokami's generation of directors have little to do with Kabuki or Noh. Their inspiration comes from television, disco dancing and the pop culture that envelops them. Their plays are fast, loud and energetic, though often filled

with frantic action at the expense of thoughtful analysis.

At the same time, the traditional theatre is fighting to save its audience. Normally, it relies on the drawing power of virtuous actors, such as Bando Tamasaburo, who is appearing at London's Royal National Theatre in *Grand Kabuki*. One way of reawakening interest is to experiment with widening the repertoire, as in the Kabuki *Hamlet* and the Bunraku *Tempest*, both at the Mermaid Theatre.

**B**ut perhaps the surest way is for actors to break out of their insulated world and find a new audience through other media. When I attended a Kyogen performance in Tokyo last year, it was a surprise to find the theatre packed with teenage girls instead of the customary middle-aged audience.

The reason? One of the girls said: "Oh, the main actor is very young and handsome. He has just played Hamlet and he is famous on television in a coffee commercial."

## Art that leapt out of a packing case

**John Russell**  
Taylor traces woodcut art from its primitive origins to the present day

battery of influences from the West in the later 19th century without changing its essential nature. Then it gave 20th-century artists a wider range of references on which to base their own original work.

When the arts in the rest of the world became fascinated by what they then regarded as "primitive" art, Japanese artists had their own access to the unsophisticated past of the popular folk-print from which sophisticated *Ukiyo-e* sprang.

Throughout the revolution of modernism in Japanese art, artists continued to work in old forms, such as the wood-block print, able to use them as a medium for very modern observations.

Early this century, there was a certain amount of imitation of Western models in the Japanese print, but never very much, because the native tradition was so strong.

Subsequent generations have effectively achieved the freedom to take as much as they want from the past and reinterpret it in their own terms.

**T**hree artists in wood-block being shown in London during the festival make the point neatly. Shiko Munakata (to be seen at the Hayward Gallery), whose work had attained the status of modern classics by the time of his death in 1975, practised a very Japanese sort of art, but one for which Hokusai or Utamaro might never have existed: it goes back to much more primitive forms, and consequently belongs completely to the world of modernism.

Tsuruya Koeki (Redfern Gallery), the official artist for the Kabuki-za Theatre in Tokyo, looks at first glance to be completely traditional, doing near-pastiches of the classic theatrical prints. His technical experiments, however, bring in a completely new quality.

Tsugumi Ota's enormous black-and-white woodcuts (Royal National Theatre lobby) look at once oriental and occidental, referring to Japanese traditions and looking to European woodcuts, which themselves are derived from Japanese practice.



Ragore, disciple of Buddha, 1939, by Shiko Munakata

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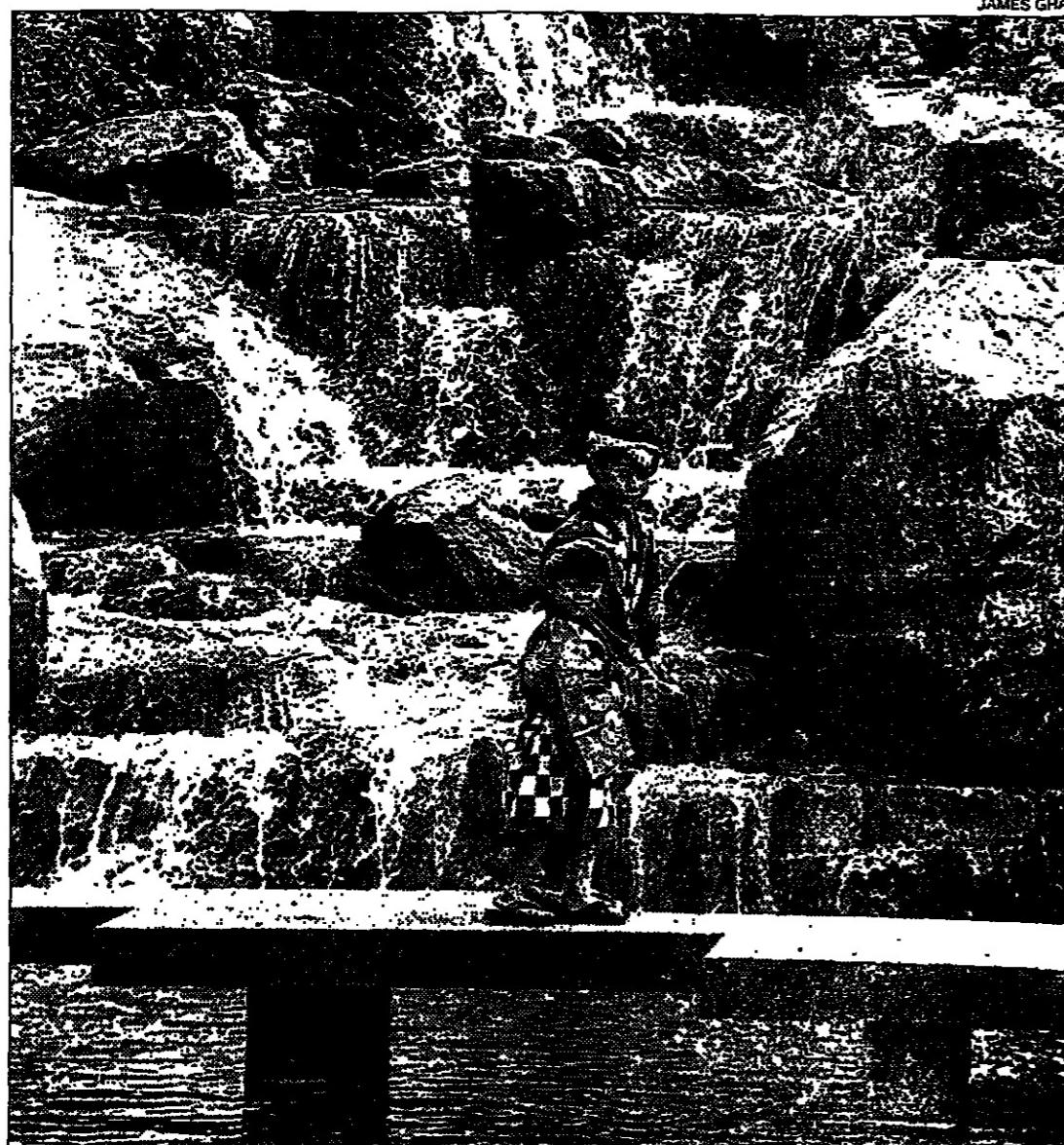
James McNeil Whistler Symphony in White, No. 2: The Little White Girl, 1864. Trustees of the Tate Gallery, London.

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Home from home: the new Japanese garden in Holland Park, west London, was made for the festival

JAMES GRAY

## Pathways to perfection

**W**hat is immediately striking about a Japanese garden is how little it contains. It has no vista or parterre, no balustrade, no stairs or fountains, nothing at all resembling a herbaceous border.

The masterpieces are the temple gardens around Kyoto and the pleasure garden of the Katsura imperial villa. They are made up of rocks, bamboos and a limited range of trees and shrubs, including pine, azalea and camellia, set in a surface of sand, water, moss and pebbles.

There is a prevailing restraint, what the Japanese call *shibui*. Nothing appears new or conspicuous. The flowers, such as they are, are few and transitory. The placing of the rocks, the shaping of the shoreline, the entire design of the garden, offer the illusion of happy accident.

What is a Japanese garden for? It has no place for people, unlike the Chinese courtyard or the Western lawn. The site may be traversed, but only by the paths, stepping-stones and bridges, which create a route for the purpose.

The main function of the garden is to be looked at from within a building. To contemplate a garden from a temple or tea house, across a wooden verandah or through an opening between *shoji* screens, is to open oneself to the spiritual experience that lies at the heart of this great art form.

In the early 1960s, I built a house in the Cotswolds, in a style that today would be called neo-

vernacular. What kind of garden would it have? Roses and hollyhocks seemed quite inappropriate to what, in those days at least, seemed a starkly modern elevation. The Japanese manner of gardening provided a solution to the problem.

It is difficult for those of us brought up in Western traditions to be able to adopt for ourselves all the cultural assumptions that the Japanese bring to their experience of a garden. I came to the conclusion that in the context of creating this kind of garden in Oxfordshire, it would be wrong to try too hard. What I was looking for was not a pastiche of the Daitsoku-ji gardens in Kyoto, but something of the feel – the calm, the meditative response, the distance from the world – that I had experienced so wonderfully there.

There is nothing specifically exotic about the Japanese garden.

Kyoto can be colder than the British climate, but the same

pebbles will thrive in Britain. I used

pebbles from the beach at East-

boume, stone from Westmorland,

spar from Derbyshire for the "sand", and shrubs from the local garden centre.

Trees were a problem. The

nurseryman's ideal tree seems to

have the shape of a sponge on a stick. Trees with more interesting

shapes I found in the back fields of

Hillier's nursery, the propagator's

"mistakes", which the sales staff

were thrilled to get rid of at

laughable prices, although the

head gardener hesitated to let them

go, lest their appearance should

damage his reputation. As for moss,

there was no substitute for gathering

it where I could find it. Explanations to a landowner about what I

wanted were greeted with some disbelief, and I resorted to some discreet trespassing.

Getting moss to grow was a great

problem. Gardening books are full

of instructions for destroying

moss, but none of them tell how to

cultivate it.

In general terms, moss likes a

compacted soil surface in semi-

shade. But the success of any

particular planting has always

been quite capricious. Sometimes

Milton Grundy considers the blooms, plants and garden plans that please the Japanese

the pieces curl at the edges and come loose from the ground. Sometimes they are turned over by blackbirds and thrushes. Sometimes the moss is taken over by liverwort. At other times, the pieces knit together and seem to have been there always. Moss is not "labour-saving". It needs to be free of weeds and grass – it is possible to spray with a weak solution of weed-killer without harming the moss – and it needs to be brushed free of debris, though not every day.

A few freshly fallen leaves enhance the effect. Old leaves, along with twigs, droppings, brown petals and worm-casts, destroy the effect. The Japanese tell the story of the young monk under instruction from the abbot. He is told to sweep the moss under and around a camellia. He is eager to please and after several hours has removed every scrap of foreign matter, however tiny.

"It is unnatural," complains the abbot on his return. He contemplates the camellia a little while, then strikes it with his stick. A few red petals fall on to the moss. "Now it is perfect," the abbot tells the monk.

Flawed, yet perfect. In the world of fertilisers and pruning, an experience of spirituality and peace and an early and continuing demonstration of "less is more", the Japanese way of making and enjoying gardens has qualities a troubled world may now be ready to embrace.

## A dish for all seasons

**F**or early visitors to Japan, one of the greatest trials was the food. When Isabella Bird, the Victorian traveller, went up-country in 1878, she was advised to take tinned meats, soups, claret and a maid.

"Bread, butter, milk, meat, poultry, coffee, wine and beer are unattainable," she wrote. "Fresh fish is rare, and unless one can live on rice, tea and eggs, with the addition now and then of some tasteless fresh vegetables, food must be taken, as the fishy and vegetable abominations known as 'Japanese food' can only be swallowed and digested by a few, and that after long practice."

These days, we have discovered traditional Japanese cuisine to be one of the healthiest there is. It has had a profound influence on the development of nouvelle cuisine. Its most striking quality is its emphasis on visual beauty. The Japanese say that they "eat with their eyes". At home, cooks choose their ingredients on the basis of shape and colour as well as taste. They cook them for as short a time as possible, and present the dish on the plate or bowl which will best complement the food.

There is always a delicate garnish on each dish, drawing your attention to the passing of the seasons – a maple leaf in autumn or a single cherry blossom in the spring.

In Japan, it is quite possible to have fish for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Fish, rather than meat, is the mainstay of the diet, which is hardly surprising given that Japan is a country of islands.

The supreme gourmet delight, the pinnacle of Japanese cuisine, is fish – of such

immaculate quality and pristine freshness that it would be a positive crime to eat it any way but raw, as *sashimi*.

There are many restaurants devoted to only one sort of fish. Sardine restaurants, for example, celebrate the versatility of the sardine by serving it raw, grilled on charcoal, deep-fried or simmered. Eel restaurants serve grilled eel fillets, soup with eel liver and deep-fried eel backbone.

In Japan "rice" equals "food"; it is the same word, *gohan*. Meals consist of many different courses of fish, vegetables and occasionally meat, served one by one in restaurants or all together at home. But the different foods are considered no more than side dishes, flavours to titillate the palate. Rice is the real sustenance. It is served last, to mark the end of the meal, and eaten plain with no sauce, any kind spoiling the pristine flavour.

A modern-day Isabella Bird would have a much easier time travelling through Japan. The Japanese now eat meat. Some of the best beef in the world is Japanese. Cattle are reared underground, fed on beer and *shochu* (rice wine) and given a daily massage to produce the meat, marbled with fat, which Japanese gourmets prefer.

All the other ingredients in a Western diet are also widely available in Japan. But while the Japanese adopt Western food, they transform it to suit their own tastes; the cooking may be foreign, but the spirit behind it is Japanese.

LESLEY DOWNR

● The author has written *Taste of Japan*, published by BBC Books, to accompany the BBC2 series transmitted on Thursdays at 8pm.

**Sushi: Japanese snack of cold garnished rice**

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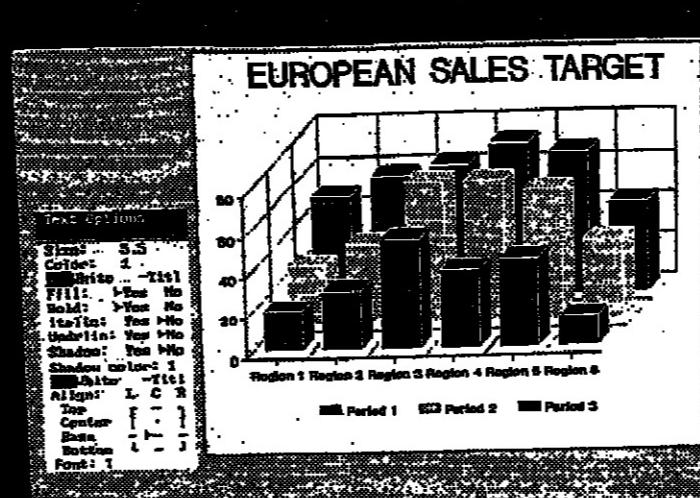
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24

# Switched on to the age of robots

The Japanese are enthusiastic about technology at work and in the home, Lesley Downer reports

**T**echnology is an important selling point in Japan, and the Japanese are having an extended love affair with it. "Smart" buildings, which run their maintenance themselves, control their lighting and heating, and are programmed to respond to fires and earthquakes, dot the country. Showrooms have high-definition televisions, passport-sized video cameras, and the computers and living spaces that will be developed during the next decade.

While the British are disdainful, even suspicious, of technology, the Japanese have been remarkably successful in embracing it.

Last year, the key word was "fuzzy". Appliances featuring "fuzzy logic" software flooded the market. Fuzzy logic enables a computer within a machine to think and make decisions and to respond to changing conditions, much as humans do.

First came a fuzzy washing machine. Rather than setting it to perform a particular wash, you just put in the dirty clothes, shut the door and turned on the machine. Using optical sensors, a computer analyses the weight of the clothes and the amount and type of dirt, and selects the appropriate washing cycle from 600 possible combinations.

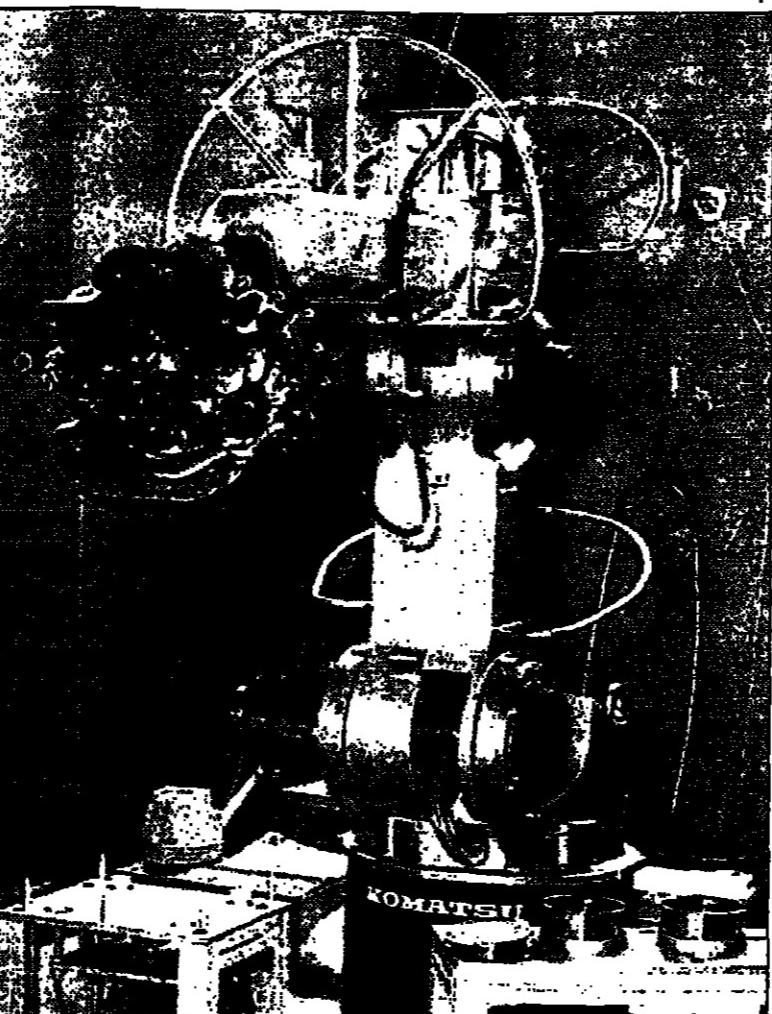
Fuzzy appliances quickly became the trend of the year. Fuzzy vacuum cleaners work out what sort of floor or carpet they are on and how much dirt

there is. Fuzzy televisions are not fuzzy at all. They automatically adjust their picture, reduce the brightness when the room gets darker, and turn up the volume if the viewers are a long way from the set.

Fuzzy appliances, however, are already becoming outmoded. This year, the in-word in Japan is "neuro". Neuro-fuzzy machines use neuro-computer technology as well as fuzzy logic. They can think even better than their predecessors. Neuro-fuzzy vacuum cleaners know what type of dirt they are sucking up and how much suction is required. Neuro air-conditioners consider the weather, the temperature outside and the number of people in the room before setting the optimum temperature.

There is even talk of a neuro television that will switch itself on for a programme you are likely to enjoy, on the basis of your viewing habits, and a neuro video recorder, on which, if there are two programmes to your taste at the same time, one will automatically be recorded while you watch the other.

The concept of "fuzzy logic" came from the United States, not Japan. It originated in a paper published by Lofti Sadeh, a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1965. He argued that while computers are binary, dealing only in yes and no, positive and negative, the human brain operates in the grey area between concepts such as beauty,



Good mover: this robot at the Science Museum is programmed to dance. Tidiness, age or dirtiness are relative, not absolute. Surely, computers could be programmed to think in the same way, to differentiate between "nearly" and "a little more". In the West, his idea was largely ignored. The Japanese, however, have spotted its potential. The serious use of fuzzy logic and neuro-technology is in developing computers able to think and respond more and more like the human brain. The final result will be machines that function and even look like human beings — robots, in other words. • Robotics Japan is at the Science Museum until October 31

robots and have been the most successful in putting them to work. In factories they carry out repetitive tasks, such as assembling and painting cars and parts with precision. They can work in dangerous environments or perform jobs too intricate for human fingers. In a branch of the Seibu department store, there are even "reporters", small robot porters that trundle around after you, carrying your shopping basket. As well as embracing technology, the Japanese have made robots their friends. The Japanese lead the field in

# Creating order out of city chaos

**C**onstruction is booming because buildings are cheap compared with the high price and scarcity of land

**J**apan in the 1990s offers unrivalled opportunities to build. The combination of the world's most powerful economy, scarcity of land and technological innovation has led to the price of an urban site often exceeding the value of the building on it.

Most buildings are regarded as commodities with a life expectancy of a few years. The typical apartment block may last 15 years, and fashionable bars, nightclubs and boutiques are replaced at an astonishing speed.

Japan's construction industry is dominated by a handful of big companies, most of which employ several hundred architects. Their work is technically superb but aesthetically unadventurous, in contrast to the few internationally renowned designers known for their individuality.

In Europe, for 20 years, leading architects have been preoccupied with the problem of the city, but in Japan concepts such as conservation, context and townscape are meaningless. Japanese cities are visually chaotic, made of ephemeral buildings and signs, and the architectural result of this perpetual change is a bewildering array of highly personal styles, frequently accompanied by esoteric "theoretical positions".

Tadao Ando, perhaps internationally the best-regarded of contemporary Japanese architects, tries to counter commercialisation by designing what he calls "bastions of resistance". At the other extreme, the consumption spiral leads to ever more bizarre imagery.

Of the image-makers, none is more potent than Shin Takamatsu, who works in his native Kyoto. His buildings are some of the most aggressively designed ever seen.

**O**lder post-modernists, such as Arata Isozaki, liberally raid the traditions of classicism. Isozaki's Tsukuba Centre building quotes from Michelangelo, among others, and many young designers offer seemingly perverse "inter-cultural" collages of Western and Japanese sources.

Ando's buildings, by contrast, are calm, introverted compositions of bare concrete walls. Ando, from Osaka, created interest in 1974 with the design of a row-house, which presented a rectangular concrete wall to the street, blank but for a single door opening. The interior consisted of two small cubes of space looking into a top-lit courtyard. Moving from one part of the house to the other meant going outdoors, regardless of season or weather.

For Ando, and for later clients who accepted similar arrangements, this offered a

tects is preoccupied with the search for a response to the welter of electronic information behind which objects and buildings are disappearing. A pioneer is Toyo Ito. One of his most enchanting projects involved the transformation of a ventilation shaft outside Yokohama station into a Tower of Winds, which registers changes in the environment as a shifting tapestry of light and sound. He has recently completed a Zepelin-shaped gateway to an apartment complex in Tokyo, which is reflective by day, and starts to glow at night.

**I**to's vision of the super-simulated society, which he believes is fast approaching, can be experienced in the London exhibition Visions of Japan at the Victoria & Albert Museum, and the T-Zone show at The Collection Gallery, 264 Brompton Road, Kensington (until October 20). The T-Zone show features the work of other designers who are exploring similar territory.

Hiroyuki Wakabayashi, at the age of 42 still a "young architect", has remarked: "Japan has no culture now, only a civilization of products".

The challenge of making significant buildings in a culture of obsolescence is universal, but nowhere are its dilemmas more apparent than in Japan, where the inexorable cycle of consumption treats the original and the trivial on equal terms — so long as they offer the required novelty.

RICHARD WESTON

RICHARD BRYANT



Concrete patio: an example of Tadao Ando's work

**T**hey both drive on the left, like a nice cup of tea, a good Agatha Christie, and a fine quality tweed...



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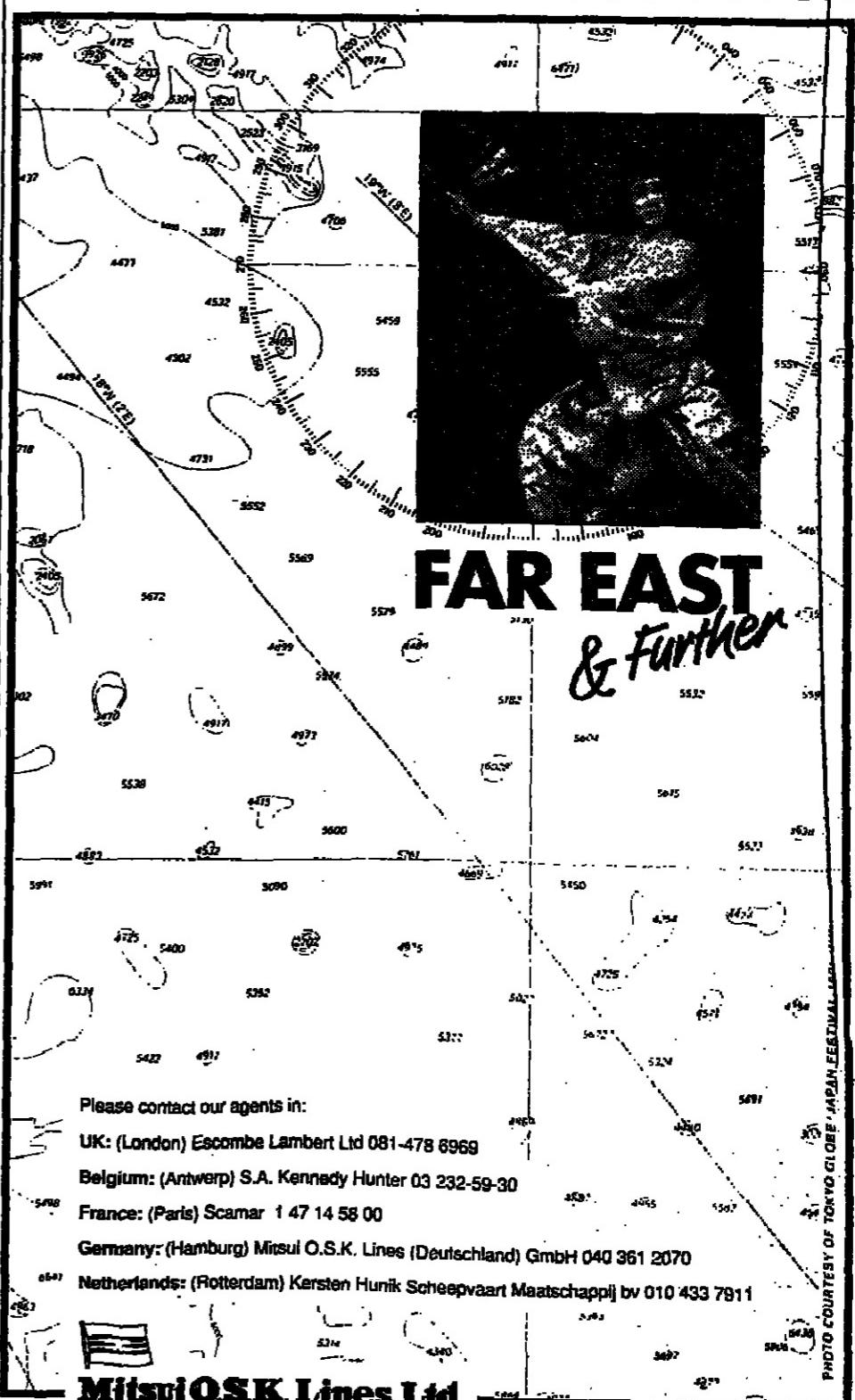
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## England and Australia favourites for Cup

# Player returns to hunt for gold on familiar territory

By MITCHELL PLATTIS  
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

**GARY** Player today leads South Africa back into the arena of international sport when the Dunhill Cup starts on the Old Course at St Andrews.

"It will be an extremely exciting moment," Player said. "We have been ostracized as a nation, not only in team events but to a large extent as individuals. It was a handful of politicians who decided of a policy from which we had to pay the consequences. We have done that."

The majority of South Africans do not agree with the apartheid system. I think the entire country is very excited that President de Klerk has had the courage and the statesmanship to break down our Berlin Wall so quickly."

Whether that future has a crock of gold at the end of the rainbow this week for the South African team of John Bland, David Frost and Player

## DRAW

**FIRST** ROUND (seeds in parentheses): United States (1) v Korea (2); South Africa (3) v Scotland (5) v Italy; Paraguay v Ireland (4); England (3) v Thailand; Chinese Team Taipeh v Sweden (6); Spain (7) v Wales; Canada v Australia (2).

remains to be seen. Australia and England are the joint favourites to win this, the first golf tournament in Europe to have a prize fund of £1 million. The winning three-man team will share £300,000.

South Africa should move past Switzerland in the first round to set up a match against the United States. Even that Fred Couples, Steve Pate and Curtis Strange should be too strong for Korea.

For Player, the return to the home of golf reeks of nostalgia. It was at St Andrews in 1955 that he first played in the Open championship. "I slept in the sand dunes on the beach the first night," he said. "I had taken a train from London to

Leuchars and then a bus to St Andrews.

"But I was still a little cocky. The place is steeped in history, as we all know, but I said of the course that they had spoiled a good marsh."

Player, who will be 56 on November 1, has won more than 140 tournaments, including nine major championships, and there is no sign of him reducing his schedule. "I have played 18 events on the US Seniors Tour this year and I plan to play 25 next year," he said.

Times have changed, of course, since Player first set his eyes on St Andrews. Yet for Carlos Franco, Angel Franco and Pedro Martinez, the first team to represent Paraguay in the Dunhill Cup, it has been just as invigorating an experience to be at St Andrews.

Paraguay has a population of four million, but only 400 golfers. They play on three courses to which 14 professionals, six of them brothers, are attached. Their team will receive £7,500 each even if they lose to Ireland, the holders, in the first round, although they seem confident of confronting a bigger tax bill by the end of the week, even if the bookmakers have them as the 3,000-1 outsiders in the 16.

"We think of ourselves as the equivalent to the Camerons in the World Cup, and we are confident of causing a surprise," Carlos Franco said. "We love the course. We were told we would be scared to play it in a wind, but we feel comfortable out there."

The Paraguayans have prepared well. For the last two weeks they have gone to bed at six o'clock and risen at 3am to play golf at dawn in an effort to overcome the five-hour time difference. Their problem now is that they must overcome David Feherty, Ronan Rafferty and Eamonn Darcy.

The field also includes Mark James, who was given a Ryder Cup wild card ahead of Lyle, Like Gilford, he decided to miss the German Masters last week.

The singles to counter-balance Steve Pate's absence through injury from a car crash.

Meanwhile, Azinger and another member of the victorious United States side, US Open champion Payne Stewart, arrived in Munich still jubilant following the 14½-13½ win.

Last year Azinger whipped the BMW side from under David Feherty's nose after the Usterman, who won the event in 1989, had led from the first day. "I felt like a fraud because David did all the hard work and I crept up at the last minute," Azinger said.

The field also includes Mark James, who was given a Ryder Cup wild card ahead of Lyle, Like Gilford, he decided to miss the German Masters last week.

## SPORT FOR THE DISABLED

# Gilford gets a chance to balance the books

Munich — David Gilford has the chance to set the Ryder Cup record straight when he faces Paul Azinger of the United States, in the first round of the BMW International Open today.

Their fascinating three-ball is completed by Sandy Lyle, who will have a point or two of his own to prove after he was overlooked by Bernard Gallacher, the Europe captain, for the match last month.

It is Gilford's first appearance back on the European Tour after his miserable Ryder Cup experience, when he partnered Nick Faldo to a 7 and 6 defeat by Azinger and Mark O'Meara in the Saturday foursballs and then had to sit out the final day after being Gallacher's choice to miss

the singles to counter-balance Steve Pate's absence through injury from a car crash.

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## British squad defends title

THE British Blind Sport Judo squad is defending its championship title in this year's European championships which began yesterday in Sardinia (Jane Wyatt writes). They were top of the medal league table at last year's tournament in Athens and from the nine players in this team, two are European title holders.

Simon Jackson, from Oldham, hopes to retain his title in the under-71kg category, as does Paul Lewis, from Bridgend, in the under-78kg class. Lewis will

be facing tough competition in the person of his team-mate, Ian Rose, from High Wycombe, a former European champion at the same weight and winner at the triangular international judo championships held earlier this year in Barcelona.

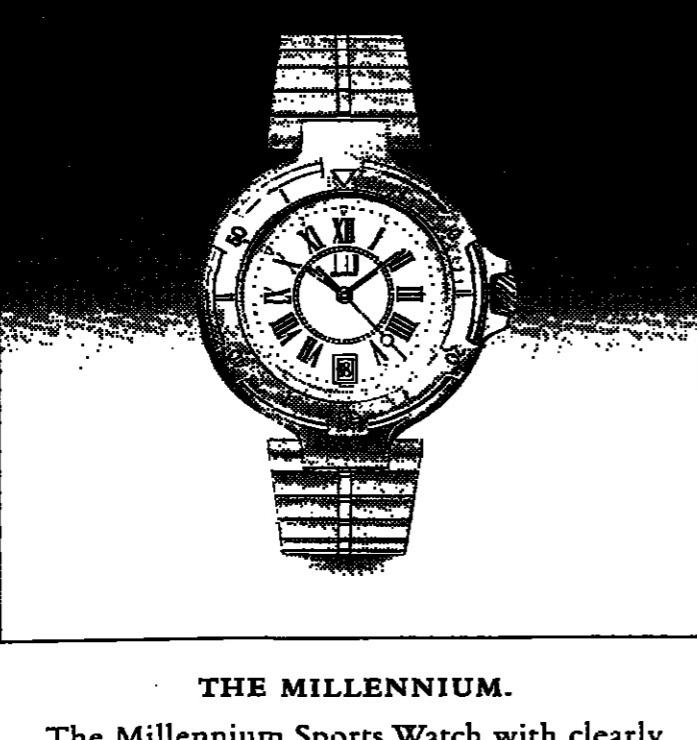
Two other players aiming for titles are Terry Powell, under-86kg, and Andy Aspasia, under-71kg, both from Liverpool, who also won gold in Spain. Both were runners-up at Athens.

Meanwhile, 68 of Britain's leading snooker players with

disabilities will be in Newbury this weekend, competing in the BSAID 1991 national championships.

The four defending champions, Roy Kimberley, aged 20, of Birmingham, Mick Langley, aged 33, of Slough, Albert Scott, from Northumberland, aged 65, and Tony Southern, aged 22, a Liverpudlian, will be present to repel claimants to their various class titles for the third successive year. The West Midlands will be defending their team title.

## THE MILLENNIUM.



The Millennium Sports Watch with clearly indexed unidirectional rotating bezel, highlighted by luminous markings and safety clasp. Water-resistant to a depth of 200 metres. Has elegance ever gone this deep?

**dunhill**  
ALFRED DUNHILL

VISIT ALFRED DUNHILL IN LONDON AT DUKE STREET ST. JAMES'S. THE BURLINGTON ARCADE, SLOANE STREET AND AT ALFRED DUNHILL IN HARRODS AND SELFRidges. WATCHES ALSO AVAILABLE AT WATCHES OF SWITZERLAND LTD. THE GOLDSMITHS GROUP. HARRODS WATCH DEPARTMENT AND LEADING JEWELLERS



Welcome back: Frost, left, Player and Bland at St Andrews yesterday

## SPORTS LETTERS

## Alternative view of future for British athletics

From Mr Charles Thompson  
Sir, I find astounding some of the comments attributed to Andy Norman, "Brisbin's influential promotions officer", in David Powell's article (October 1) about the future of athletics.

Norman is critical of Britain's performances in the Tokyo world championships. What was he watching? Admittedly we were disappointed with the runs of Tom McKeon and Yvonne Murray and also the injuries of almost certain medal-winners, Steve Backley, Colin Jackson and Peter Elliott. But the rest were brilliant: Linford Christie, fourth fastest ever at 100 metres; Roger Black, silver in the 400 metres after years of injury; Tony Jarrett, bronze at 110 metres hurdles; Miss Athanasius, bronze 400 metres hurdles; Sally Gunnell, silver at 400 metres hurdles; a great gold for

Liz McColgan at 10,000 metres; and the greatest British performance of all came in the men's 4 x 400 metres relay. There were also many personal bests from our other athletes, which were very encouraging for the future of the sport.

Norman also says that Fatima Whitbread's 1987 and Liz McColgan's 1991 golds were nothing to do with the facilities she has. I remember this structure paying Whitbread £10,000 every time she competed in Britain some years ago, and I suppose McColgan was paid handsomely to compete at Sheffield at the end of the year. Surely this type of support is an integral part of their success and thanks to the structure.

Yours faithfully,  
C. THOMPSON,  
12 Station Road, NW4.

He says further that Britain took too many no-hoppers to

Our shot and discus throwers particularly catch his attention. We should find 6ft 4in rugby players and tell them they have a chance of international travel and international representation if they start throwing. When they receive this irresistible offer, will they then be told that, if Norman has his way, they will only go to major championships if they have a chance of winning a medal?

Yours faithfully,  
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On the other hand, he says, Tokyo. Surely the experience that every athlete and coach gains from such an event must give them a better chance of performing with distinction in the future. Not everyone wins medals, some may even have to settle for places in the final. It's a competitive world.

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Second-choice team fails to impress despite amassing the highest number of points at Murrayfield against lively Zimbabwe

## Scotland's record score takes them into quarter-final

**SCOTLAND** ..... 51  
**Zimbabwe** ..... 12

By ALAN LORIMER

SCOTLAND qualified for the quarter-finals of the World Cup by defeating Zimbabwe in yesterday's Pool 2 match with the highest ever score at Murrayfield. Although Scotland's winning margin was substantial their performance was that of their second XV.

Scotland had made eight changes from the side that started against Japan and were then forced to re-jig their front row. In the circumstances the scrum was under a lot of pressure particularly in the first ten minutes.

For all that Scotland still managed to score eight tries, in many ways because of the Zimbabwe side's lack of international experience. The Zimbabwe captain Brian Currie admitted afterwards that against Ireland his young side had suffered "stage fright" but had settled in quickly against Scotland allowing them to eliminate the errors they committed in Dublin.

The side to play Ireland on Saturday however is likely to be that which faced Japan last Saturday. Few of the players brought in against Zimbabwe are likely to challenge for places and in many ways the whole performance exposed the weakness in depth of the



Scotland squad. Doug Wyllie and Greg Oliver, the half backs, are very much second strings to the established pair of Chalmers and Armstrong, but, even so, more was expected of them than they produced yesterday.

Fortunately for Scotland the three-quarter line had been kept intact allowing the centres, particularly Sean Lineen, to develop the kind of game they produced against Japan. Lineen looked sharp and frequently made the initial break from which the outside backs were able to profit.

Iwan Tukalo on the left wing scored a hat-trick of tries confirming the view that he is regaining the form of two seasons ago. On the other wing, Tony Stanger ran strong and Doddie Weir crossing for additional tries.

**SCORERS:** Scotland: Tries: Weir, Turnbull, White, Tukalo (3), Hastings, Stanger. Conversions: Dods (5). Penalties: Dods (2). Dropped goal: Wyllie. Zimbabwe: Tries: Garvey (2), Cawley (2). Conversions: Cawley (2).

**SCOTLAND:** P.M. Dods (Glasgow), A.G. Flockhart, rep. C.M. Chalmers, M. Lekane (Bothwell), S. Hastings (Watsonians), S.R.P. Lineen (Brougham), I. Tukalo (Sparta), D. Chalmers (Glasgow), D. Armstrong (Glasgow), N. Currie (Prestwich), A.J. Watt (Glasgow High-Kirkcaldy), K.S. Milne (Harrow's F.P.), A.P. Burnett (London Scottish), D. D. Turnbull (London Scottish), G. Oliver (Glasgow), G. Weir (Worcester), G.R. Marshall (Selkirk), D.B. White (London Scottish).

**ZIMBABWE:** B.S. Currie (captain) (Old Hararians), captain: W.H. Schutte (Old Hararians), M. Lekane (Kings), M. S. Leitcher (Kings), D.A. Waters (Kings), rep. B. Chimbiri (Old Hararians), C. Brown (Harriers Sports Club), E.A. Muller (Old Hararians), rep. J. H. H. Muller (Old Hararians), rep. A. Beattie (Old Mertonians), A.C. Garvey (Old Mertonians), rep. R. Hunter (Old Mertonians), D. M. Currie (Old Mertonians), rep. D. M. George (Old Mertonians), B. N. Dawson (Old Mertonians), B. W. Cawley (Old Hararians).

**Referees:** D. Reardon (Kings).

**□ Bruce Lindsay**, aged 24, a wing, has been added to Zimbabwe's World Cup squad as cover for the injured Ralph Kuhn.

**Attendance:** 26,000  
**Territorial advantage**  
Scotland 51m, Zimbabwe 34  
**Possession**  
Scotland 42m, Zimbabwe 41  
**Scrums**  
Award Won Ag Hd Void  
Scotland ..... 14 15 1 0  
Zimbabwe ..... 18 15 0 0  
**Lineouts**  
Award Won Ag Hd Void  
Scotland ..... 11 19 0 0  
Zimbabwe ..... 16 8 0 0  
**Statistics supplied by Unisys**

## Second-string pack puts Irish into quarter-finals

**IRELAND** ..... 32  
**JAPAN** ..... 16

From BRYAN STYLES  
IN DUBLIN

THE SAMURAI spirit lives on. It caused Ireland a few heart flutters before they qualified for the quarter-finals of the Rugby World Cup at Lansdowne Road yesterday.

The Japanese warriors made up for what they lacked in physique with a tremendous never-say-die approach. Their game is based on speed and aggressive tackling and Ireland were thankful to get off the pitch.

Admittedly, the Irish were fielding what amounted to their second-string pack, but the Japanese ran the legs off them. The Irish selectors must be thankful their senior men will be fresh to tackle Scotland at Murrayfield on Saturday, to decide at which venue they will play their quarter-final.

The most heartening thing for the Japanese was that the Irish won the try count only 4-3. Ireland won by two goals, two tries and four penalty goals to

two goals and a try. For the second game running, it was the wonderful kicking of their stand-off-half, Ralph Keyes, that gave them a raft of points on which to float to victory.

Following his record-breaking 23 points against Zimbabwe on Sunday, Keyes picked up 16 yesterday. He was also a steady influence as he drove Japan deep into their half with raking kicks. He kept his head while some of those around him seemed to lose theirs as the Japanese launched long-range attacks for sustained periods.

The Japanese at times resembled the frenetic missiles of a pinball machine as they careered into Irish defenders, bounced off, then darted away on another dangerous line of attack. It was heart-warming that and it made one wish they could find some loftier forwards somewhere. A little extra height and power to it alongside their inventiveness would make them a powerful force in rugby.

Keyes opened the scoring with a penalty goal in the ninth minute. Then O'Hara and Mannion, his back-row partner, burst over for tries. Keyes converted the second one and it

**RESULTS:** Ireland: Tries: O'Hara, Mannion (2), Staples; Conversions: Keyes (2), O'Hara (2); Penalties: Keyes (4);日本: Hayes, Hayashi, Yoshida. Conversions: Hosokawa (2).

**Attendance:** 25,000  
**Territorial advantage**  
Ireland 45min, Japan 38  
**Possession**  
Ireland 43min, Japan 40  
**Scrums**  
Award Won Ag Hd Void  
Ireland ..... 19 19 1 0  
Japan ..... 12 10 0 0  
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**Statistics supplied by Unisys**

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### WORLD CUP PROGRAMME

**Pool 1**

New Zealand 22, England 18, Australia 18, Ireland 10, United States 12.

**RESULTS:** England 12, New Zealand 18, Italy 10, United States 9, New Zealand 46, United States 6, England 33, Italy 6.

**FIXTURES:** Tomorrow: England v United States (Twickenham, 3pm); Oct 13: New Zealand v Italy (Leicester, 3pm).

**Pool 2**

Scotland 22, Ireland 21, Japan 21, Zimbabwe 10, Canada 10.

**RESULTS:** Scotland 47, Japan 9, Ireland 55, Zimbabwe 11, England 32, Canada 16, Scotland 51, Zimbabwe 12.

**FIXTURES:** Oct 12: Scotland v Ireland (Murrayfield, 1.30pm); Oct 14: Zimbabwe v Japan (Belfast, 3pm).

**Pool 3**

Australia 22, Wales 20, Samoa 19, Argentina 19.

**RESULTS:** Australia 32, Argentina 19, Wales 13, Western Samoa 16, Australia 9, Western Samoa 3.

**FIXTURES:** Oct 12: Wales v Australia (Cardiff, 3.15pm); Oct 13: Argentina v Western Samoa (Pontypool, 1pm).

**Pool 4**

France 22, Romania 20, Fiji 19, Romania 19.

**RESULTS:** France 30, Romania 3, Fiji 3, Canada 13, France 33, Fiji 9, Canada 19, Romania 11.

**FIXTURES:** Oct 12: Scotland v Ireland (Murrayfield, 1.30pm); Oct 14: Zimbabwe v Japan (Belfast, 3pm).

**TELEVISION**

Today: Screensport 10.00-11.00 and 21.30-22.30. Highlights: Tomorrow: ITV 14.20-16.40 (highlights at 23.10) and Screensport 14.50-16.40 (highlights 10.00-11.00 and 21.30-22.30). England v United States.



Super charge: Derek Turnbull brushes aside a Zimbabwe opponent to drive on for Scotland's second try

## Working to bridge the divide

DAVID MILLER

runs through the oval-ball game.

Yesterday morning an Australian official, interviewed on ITV before the match against Western Samoa, said that the Samoans were "excuse the pun", the dark horses of the tournament. A couple of the ITV presenters – not Frank Bough, it should be said – clucked smugly. Dark horses, nudge, nudge, wink-wink.

Jeremy Guscott has had the odd taunt from the Scots, while insular British professional football managers, seemingly never having noticed the likes of Ali, Frazier and Foreman, have for years attempted to perpetuate the myth that black athletes lack physical courage.

If the World Cup is, on the one hand, going to do more than re-confirm the imbalance in international standards, on the other it will bring two benefits: cash flow for the developing countries, and education for the still-existing minority racist element that

country that for 30 years has been close to the hub of Africa's integration evolution now about to cause the same embarrassment that Peru had inflicted on Scotland in the round-ball World Cup 13 years ago?

Within moments the idea receded as Scott Hastings recited the third of Scotland's eight tries. Zimbabwe's moment had passed; and as Sam Woldeman, their manager, would say afterwards, it was an afternoon when rugby was the winner. This was not a day, as when Scotland successfully crushed England's grand slam ambitions 18 months ago, that McGeechan, Scotland's manager, wanted his men to keep the ball on the ground.

With eight changes, to serve forces before meeting Ireland on Saturday, Scotland

looked as if Japan were not going to get a look in but Hayashi, the former Oxford blue, galloped over for a try after a thrilling bout of passing involving backs and forwards. Hosokawa converted and the score encouraged the Japanese to attack. They were knocked back, however, when Staples joined in a sweeping Irish attack in which Mullin figured strongly, to cross the line and give Keyes his second conversion.

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DUNDUP

to cut  
1 jobs

American auto parts firm has a new operating division that will merge its UK operations and focus on parts, David Lister, and company chairman said. "There will be some impact on us and where."

14 per cent of the workforce was taken in the past year and Alcoa will take more next autumn. GM will cut 4 per cent of its work force.

**Wm Sinclair rises 12.50%**

PRE-tax profits at Wm Sinclair Holdings, the leather goods supplier, rose 12.5 per cent to £4.45 million in the year to June 30. Earnings, up 12.5 per cent, were 12.5 pence per share.

**Dayoff**

Union and plant executives supporting the strike over the 12 days of the year after the Christmas holidays have voted to withdraw from the pay negotiations. The union's 12-day strike will begin on December 12.

**Sorrell drops Budgets post**

MARTIN Sorrell, former chief executive of the WPP group of advertising agencies, has been appointed chairman of the board of the British Film Institute. He will also chair the board of trustees of the National Endowment for the Arts.

**11 yakuzas**

It is reported that the 11 members of the Japanese gang, known as the Yamaguchi-gumi, have been arrested in Tokyo.

**tail expert**

Another first division club to suffer at the hands of third

Third division clubs make their presence felt in second round of the Rumbelows Cup

## Wright hurt as Arsenal progress into third round

By LOUISE TAYLOR

IAN Wright, Arsenal's £2.5-million signing from Crystal Palace, aggravated an ankle ligament injury in Tuesday night's 2-0 (3-1 on aggregate) Rumbelows Cup second-round, second-leg win over Birmingham City at Highbury.

Having scored one of Arsenal's goals — Paul Merson claimed the other — Wright was withdrawn. George Graham, the Arsenal manager, said: "We knew Ian was having some trouble with his ankle when we signed him." Although the scoreline was decisive enough, Graham was anything but delighted with Arsenal's performance.

"Leicester played with a sweeper and made it hard for us to break them down, but our performance was not good. I think we are getting problems now because of our attacking reputation."

Peter Beardsley's ninth goal in nine games guaranteed Everton a third-round place at the expense of Watford, who lost 2-1, on the night at Vicarage Road, and 3-1 overall. Darren Bazeley, aged 19, impressed for Watford and scored their goal after coming on as a substitute, but the second division club appears resigned to losing David James, their England Under-21 international goalkeeper.

Jones said: "I have turned down Watford's offer of an extended contract because, like every ambitious youngster, I would like to try my hand in the first division."

Peter Withe experienced a tough initiation as Wimbledon manager at the third division club, Peterborough, where it was 2-2 on the night but 4-3 overall to Chris Turner's team. At one point Peterborough were 2-0 up, and Turner said: "When we scored our second we were in a position we have not been in very often and we panicked a bit. But we deserved to win."

Another first division club to suffer at the hands of third

Mark Bright, the subject of persistent transfer speculation, further upped his price tag with two goals as Crystal Palace swept Hartlepool United aside 7-2 on aggregate with a 6-1 win at Selhurst Park. Bright, who has scored 11 times this season, also created Marco Gabbiadini's first goal for Palace after his £1.8 million transfer from Sunderland.

Bright clearly revelling in life after Ian Wright, outshone Gabbiadini, who said he "wanted more time to forge a proper partnership with Mark".

## Uefa's choice spares United a return trip to Belgrade

MANCHESTER United have been spared a poignant journey to Belgrade, the scene of the club's last match before the Munich air disaster 33 years ago, by Uefa's insistence that Yugoslav clubs play cup matches on neutral grounds while the war lasts. Bari is their likely choice as venue for the second leg of the European Super Cup final against Red Star Belgrade on December 17.

The first leg, in Manchester on November 19, will be the first competitive fixture between the clubs since their European Cup quarter-final on February 5 1958 when United completed a 5-4 win on aggregate. The following day, eight United players died when their plane aborted an attempt to take off from Munich.

The game features the winners of the two major European club competitions. United qualify as a result of their triumph in the European Cup Winners' Cup. The choice of Bari as venue would mean Red Star returning to the San Nicola Stadium where they lifted the European Cup last May.



Do it my way: Lerby wastes no time telling the Bayern Munich players how he wants things done

## Heynckes dismissed by Bayern

**Bayern Munich**

have dismissed their coach, Jupp Heynckes, and turned to the former Danish international, Soren Lerby, to help them overcome a miserable start to the season. Bayern's humiliating 4-1 home defeat by newly-promoted Stuttgart Kickers, their third loss this season, left them marooned in mid-table.

Along with Heynckes, whose contract was due to run to 1993, Bayern also told their deputy coach, Egon Coordes, that he was no longer required. He will be replaced by the former VfL Bochum and Nurnberg coach, Hermann Gerland.

Lerby, aged 33, played for Bayern Munich for three years in the mid-1980s and was a member of the championship-winning teams of 1985 and 1986. The Bavarians completed the double in his last year in 1986 before he left for Monaco in France. Last season, he helped PSV Eindhoven win the Dutch championship before tak-

ing a job with a firm of wholesale butchers.

The post never looked like a long-term prospect. Cologne tried recently to tempt him away before Bayern succeeded in doing so. But the Dane, who has no experience of management, was the club's second choice. They had previously gone for their most famous former player, but Franz Beckenbauer, Germany's World Cup winning coach, turned them down.

Starting with Saturday's game against Borussia Dortmund next week he will be in the dug-out, Lerby faces an uphill struggle at Germany's richest and most glamorous club, which had won the Bundesliga title five times in the seven seasons before Kaiserslautern's triumph last year. Even Cork City came close to adding to their embarrassments in last week's UEFA Cup tie which Bayern had won with two late goals.

Heynckes, a charming and quiet-talking man in private, was often too outspoken for his own good in public. Part of his downfall was that rarely, since his arrival in 1987, did he fulfil his brush promises. When the Munich club won the title in 1990, he told celebrating supporters from the city's town hall balcony that it would win the European Cup the following season.

The eventual winners, Red Star knocked them out in the semi-finals and the story was the same in the middle of last year's title run-in when Heynckes told a magazine that he would sell hot sausages at their next home game against Kaiserslautern if the small provincial club beat them to the title.

Borussia Moenchengladbach, who are second-bottom in the Bundesliga, have named Jergen Gelsdorf as successor to Gerd von Bruch who was dismissed two weeks ago. His first game in charge could scarcely be harder. They meet the League leaders, Eintracht

Frankfurt on Saturday.

Another club to part company with its manager yesterday was Cagliari. The Sardinians acted after losing five of their first six League games. Massimo Giacomini thus became the third top coach to lose his job in Italy this season following the departure from Fiorentina of the Brazilian, Sebastiao Lazaroni, and Bar's replacement Gastano Salvemini with 22nd Boniek.

Giacomini, who will be succeeded by another Italian, Carlo Marzzone, claimed that injuries and suspensions were behind the streak of defeats, following a triumphant start, a 3-2 home win against the champions, Sampdoria, in the opening fixture.

Also in Italy, Walter Casagrande, the Torino forward, has undergone surgery to remove some cartilage from his left knee. Doctors expect the Brazilian to be back in about a month.

United's latest early departure from the Rumbelows Cup, at Tranmere Rovers on Tuesday night, was laced with ill-discipline and controversy, prompting calls for the introduction of professional referees.

The first division side, which has come unstuck against Scarborough, Scunthorpe United and Reading in the competition in recent seasons, lost 3-1 in the second round, second leg at Preston Park and 4-2 overall.

If seven Chelsea players being booked and Damien Matthew sent off was not enough, the entire side surrounded the referee in extra-time. The visitors were arguing that John Aldridge — the leading goalscorer in both the Rumbelows Cup and the League this season — had breached the laws by deliberately hesitating in order to wrong-foot Kevin Hitchcock.

Although a Fifa directive states that an appeal in the run-up is acceptable, such passes are a habit of Aldridge (he insists he merely slows down), and Paul Harrison, the referee, permitted the penalty — which pushed

Rovers into a 2-1 lead — to stand.

So incensed was Andy Townsend, the Chelsea midfield shuffle that he urged the introduction of professional referees.

"All the talk in football these days is of super Leagues, £1 million transfers, all-stars and huge wages," Townsend said.

"And yet the game is being controlled by guys who earn about £50 a game and another £5 for petrol. There must be a better balance."

Harrison said: "Aldridge hesitated slightly. But I would not accept that it was a deliberate shun. He did not shun or feint. Chelsea then conceded a third goal to Chris Malin."

□ Ken Chapman, the chairman of Swindon Town, resigned for personal reasons yesterday.

Chapman, who was president of a second division club last December, achieved publicity when he appointed Glenn Hoddle as player-manager last spring. He will stay on in an advisory capacity.

The new tournaments will certainly benefit the top players' pockets, but will not solve the long-standing complaint, voiced by Boris Becker most loudly, that they are being asked to play too much. The senior members of the elite, Becker, Stefan Edberg and Ivan Lendl, do not need the extra money and might not want their schedules, which are based around their preparations for the four grand slams, dictated by the ATP tour.

## Back-pass banned in W Cup

By LOUISE TAYLOR

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## Chelsea's cup exit is full of controversy

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## EQUESTRIANISM

# Edgar beaming after Radiant clinches jump-off

By JENNY MACARTHUR

LIZ Edgar, the women's national champion, achieved one of the most rewarding wins in her long career when she and Everest Radiant won the £3,000 first prize in the Olympic star spotter's championship at the Horse of the Year show yesterday.

The seven-year-old Belgian-bred mare, bought by the Countess of Inchcape 18 months ago, is in only her second season of competition. But she betrayed none of her inexperience in yesterday's testing five-horse jump-off. Beautifully ridden by Edgar, she finished four-and-a-half seconds ahead of the runner-up, Tracey Newman, on Henderson Hurricane.

"She jumped like a professional in there," Edgar said.

Despite the five Queen Elizabeth Cups she has won over the last 12 years, she singles out this victory. "It's the most satisfying since I won the first talent spotter's competition on Everest in 1978." However, her former top horse went on to achieve numerous wins including the Aachen grand prix two years later.

Edgar's husband and trainer, Ted, has helped in the victory yesterday. "He's a great horse," Edgar said.

His decision to sell the 12-year-old gelding, on which he won the Everest Grand Prix at Wembley last year, was influenced by the strength of his present string of horses. He has eight grade A show jumpers.

Florida, who was third in the Grand Prix at Birmingham in June, is only eight. Fiorella underlined her potential when she won the Copenhagen Grand Prix last weekend. But the horse he rates most highly is the eight-year-old Limited Edition, who was bought from Paul Schockemohle early this year.

He is recovering from an injury but Edgar hopes that he will be the horse to take him to the Olympic Games.

Earlier, Nick Skelton, on Alan Paul Florida, won the opening international class, the Woodhouse Stakes, after a fast, bold round against the clock.

The pair relegated John Whitaker, last year's winner and the former owner of Florida, to second place on Henderson Hurricane by three-quarters-of-a-second. "She's a small horse but has a big stride," Skelton said afterwards of the eight-year-old mare.

The win is a timely one for the Warwickshire-born rider, aged 33. He said yesterday that he has sold his leading horse, Grand Slam, to a young Canadian rider for an undisclosed sum. "I'm sad to lose him, but it's a good home," Skelton said.

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His agent, Alan McColm, confirmed the American offer.

**MOTOR SPORT:** Fiat, motor sport's governing body, yesterday announced that the next year's Formula One calendar was being increased from 16 to 17 races.

The provisional list includes a race at Kyalami, Johannesburg, which would end seven years of isolation for South Africa.

**SWIMMING:** A team of eight Russians, including Vladimir Selkov and Svetlana Bondarenko, is to compete at the Hollywood Bowl meeting in Cumbernauld, Scotland, from November 8 to 10.

**REAL TENNIS:** Lachlan Deuchar, the world No. 1, is favourite for the French Open, starting in Bordeaux today.

**BADMINTON:** Gill Clark will be out for four to five weeks with a knee injury.

**RUGBY UNION:** Bradford Salford will travel to Sheffield Oaks in the third round of the Provincial Insurance Cup on October 19.

**YACHTING:** Jon Ellis beat Eddie Warden Owen in a race at the RYA national match racing championship yesterday. The result was caused by an unpairing error.

**BASEBALL:** The Minnesota Twins defeated the Toronto Blue Jays 5-4 to win the first game of the American League play-off in Minneapolis.

**OLYMPIC GAMES:** The International Olympic Committee is considering scrapping from the Olympics a move to open up seven sports "no longer complying with modern taste and needs", including rowing, yachting and show jumping.

## SPORT 39

## EQUESTRIANISM

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# THE TIMES SPORT

Rugby World Cup reputations continue to take a battering as joint favourites fret on Farr-Jones's injury

## Australia survive a shake-up by Samoans

**Australia** ..... 9  
**Western Samoa** ..... 3

By GERALD DAVIES

**AUSTRALIA**, in a grinding mauling match, in which the tactics were imposed by the weather rather than by the opposition, survived to win this Rugby World Cup Pool 3 game at Pontypool to ensure their quarter-final place, which had hardly been in question. There is a big question now, however, about their future progress.

The victory — by three penalty goals by Lynch to one by Vaea, who missed four others — was achieved only at serious cost for Australia. Nick Farr-Jones, their scrum half, captain and major tactical influence being taken off the field in the ninth minute of the first half. He suffered an injury to the medial ligament of his right knee and will probably not be able to play again for ten days.

This cuts it fine if Farr-Jones is to be available for Australia's likely quarter-final match — as winners of Pool 3 — which takes place on October 20. The exact length of Farr-Jones's recuperation will be confirmed today.

Bob Dwyer, Australia's coach, was clearly concerned at the injury to such a key player but was nonetheless encouraged by the manner in which Michael Lynch took over the captain's duties. He kept the tactics and discipline on.

The reputation of others means very little to Western Samoa. They are here to dent them and create their own. Everyone is fair game. If slowly Wales were on the receiving end on Sunday, yesterday was the turn of the tournament's joint favourites to be ground through the mill.

Close as they are to each other in the South Pacific, Australia, curiously, had never played Western Samoa before. After this titanic struggle which, despite its essentially muscular nature, was thoroughly entertaining, it is unlikely, as Dwyer suggested, that this state of affairs will remain for much longer. "They have explosive players with a lot of skill," he said. "Let's say that their players have a high proportion of fast-twitch fibres." Perhaps you see what he means.

Western Samoa, as they showed once more, are a technically proficient team in all the phases. Even in the lineout, where they give away height, they have mastered the art of winning a good share of

**RUGBY WORLD CUP**



Air delivery: Vaea, the Western Samoa scrum half, distributes to his backs during his team's gallant 9-3 World Cup loss to Australia in the Pontypool drizzle yesterday

### Perfection reigns in the rain

SIMON BARNES

ALL games have a kind of imaginary heartland, a vision of the perfect, the cosmically correct conditions under which the game should be played. Cricket, for example, should have the smell of cut grass, the rickety thatched pavilion, and the gentle sun of an English summer.

Rugby's heartland is quite different. I was in it yesterday, dripping with rain, committing the cardinal sin of cheering in the press box and thoroughly relishing a classic form of rugby beauty as Australia came desperately close to defeat by Western Samoa.

Australia won it 9-3; all the scores were penalties. If the Samoans had possessed a world-class kicker, they would probably have scraped a win. It is odd, but a match decided by penalties really did have something of perfection about it. We were in Pontypool, a ground surrounded by reddening trees, a precipitous slope on the far side people with several hundred umbrellas.

And it rained. Oh, how it rained. It rained as if Wales had something to prove

about its ability to provide rain. Fine rain, torrential rain, all sorts and conditions of rain. Rolling mist, driving mizzle, all in a sumptuous pearly light. It was exhilarating, underdog rain.

And these glorious rugby conditions provided a glorious game, bodies everywhere, the ball like a thing alive, and thundering physical commitment. There was no other option. The Australians were relieved to win — well, they were relieved to finish the match with their heads facing the right way. "We've had a nervous feeling about this game since last Sunday," Bob Dwyer, the Australian coach, said. Last Sunday, of course, Western Samoa beat Wales; not a bad way of announcing your presence to the rugby universe.

The West Samoans had lit up this tournament, and if tournament form runs true, they will meet Scotland in the quarter-finals. That will be a game, all right. To get there, the Samoans must beat Argentina on Sunday. For the third time

in eight days, they will be playing the most important rugby match Western Samoa has ever faced.

Ridiculously, this was the first time Australia had played Western Samoa. Dwyer suggested that the time was ripe for a five nations' style tournament involving Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa and Fiji. How long before the Samoans win it, I wonder.

Naturally, in Western Samoa, there is huge delight about all this. In fact, there was probably a bigger crowd watching the match at Apia Stadium in Samoa, than there was at Pontypool. There is no television in Western Samoa, but Television New Zealand arranged a satellite link, and the game was shown live at the stadium.

The Wales match was seen by 12,000 people in Samoa, some having made a three-hour sea voyage from the Savaii island to the main island of Upolu to see the game, despite the brewing storm. Apparently the cheer for the second try drowned the thunder.

### Tenacity in defeat earns admirers

THE managers of both Western Samoa and Japan were encouraged by their sides' performances yesterday, even though beaten.

Tate Simi, the Western Samoan manager, said:

"We're very proud of our display, but some of the decisions of the referee were difficult to understand."

Ed Morrison had often pulled up the Samoans for technical infringement as they drove the Australians back in the loose.

Bob Dwyer, the Australian coach, said: "We were all expecting a tough game, but I didn't expect the Samoans to be quite so tenacious."

Bryan Williams, the Samoan coach, felt the Samoan performance might even affect Australian morale. "We called Sunday's victory over Wales the biggest game in our history, but that equally applied today and will do again when we meet Argentina on Sunday. I think that Western Samoa will now be seen as having players who measure up very favourably to any team here in the World Cup."

Shiggy Konno, the Japanese manager, was philosophical in defeat against Ireland, who

won 32-16 in Dublin, after his team had gained many admirers for its speed and adventurous play. "The result was disappointing. We made too many errors but that cannot be helped. We had to take a gamble," he said.

The wet weather had not affected his team's performance. "We like to play the running game, and we didn't drop too many balls," he said.

"But there was a high, swirling wind and we failed to take advantage of it."

Ireland's coach, Claran Fitzgerald, said he was satisfied. "This was the result we needed and we wanted to be two victories up in our two opening matches. The Japanese were excellent attackers, which we knew in advance, and we allowed them to cross our line three times but from now on we'll be continuing to work on our defence."

Asked about the coming Scotland match, Fitzgerald said: "We know them of old and they are very impressive, particularly at home. I think they will start as favourites but we've done our preparation and we will see what happens on the day."

## South African World Cup entry meets opposition

By RICHARD STREETON

ATTITUDES among several Test match countries have hardened against South Africa's unexpected request last month for a World Cup invitation to such an extent that the International Cricket Council (ICC) is expected to hold a special meeting in Sharjah on the issue within the next fortnight.

The continued violence in South African townships has introduced a new factor to the already-delicate situation that faces the ICC and the organisers of the tournament in Australia next February and March.

An emergency ICC meeting has become almost inevitable following strong hints from Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and West Indies who remained adamant, however, that only another full meeting could change the ICC's decisions in July, when it was resolved to readmit South Africa and agreed that they should not compete in the World Cup. West Indies, who abstained on that occasion, last week reaffirmed their opposition to South Africa for the same procedural reasons now being raised elsewhere.

General Zahid Ali Akbar, president of the Pakistan cricket board, said from Lahore: "Our stance has not altered. A decision taken by ICC at full session can surely only be changed at another

meeting with discussions across the table. There is an important principle involved, something even more important than playing in the World Cup."

In Colombo, Tyronne Fernando, president of the Sri Lankan board and minister for legal and prison reforms, agreed that it would be wrong for there to be no special ICC meeting. The Sri Lankan board has a meeting tomorrow night, when the question of withdrawal could be raised.

Fernando had discussions with Madhav Rao Scindia, the president of the Indian board and India's minister for civil aviation and tourism, at the recent Commonwealth parliamentary conference in Delhi, and Scindia backed any move to ensure that the ICC met.

South Africa's chances of winning approval in Sharjah hardly look good, even though the obstacles which prevented them entering the World Cup at July's meeting have been removed.

Australia and New Zealand, the co-hosts, are known to want the South Africans for the additional revenue they would generate and have a new programme ready if they were allowed to take part.

England have no objection to South Africa playing if other countries agree, while Zimbabwe, the eighth entrants, have not yet shown their hand. Robert Mugabe, the country's president, recently argued in the United Nations, however, that financial sanctions against South Africa should remain until the new constitution was "irreversible".

ICC rules were unclear on Cowdrey's powers from the start. He was known to have

## Mosley takes over Fisa presidency

By NORMAN HOWELL

MAX Mosley became the president of Fisa, motor sport's governing body, yesterday by defeating the French incumbent, Jean-Marie Balestre, 43-29 in a secret ballot at the organisation's headquarters in Paris.

Mosley, aged 51, immediately succeeded Balestre, who had presided over Fisa for 13 years. Mosley, had been quietly campaigning outside Europe, collecting votes from a number of countries disaffected with the Frenchman's robust and sometimes eccentric way of running motor racing.

Mosley said two weeks ago that he was confident of victory because a number of countries, presidents of large motoring organisations and companies such as Toyota and General Motors, had had enough of Balestre's style.

"There is a lot of work to do," Mosley, a former Formula Two driver, said after taking over the president's chair. "I want to bring in a change of style, but it will not be dramatic and it will not be done overnight. Whatever does happen will take place early next year. That is when things will begin to change."

Mosley's first action on taking power was to fulfil an election promise that he would preside for only one year before seeking re-election. "I wanted to show people that I do what I say," he said. "Now they can judge me in a year's time."

Where all this leaves Balestre, aged 71, who has dominated the world of motor racing for more than a decade, is still unclear. He remains the president of the FIA, the

## England's injuries increase

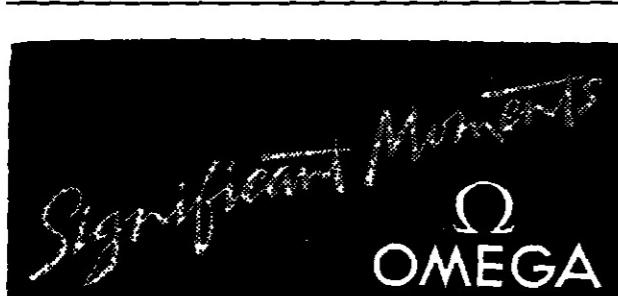
THE injury toll continued to mount yesterday for the teams from the home countries, engaged in European football championship qualifiers next week. The Arsenal pair, Ian Wright and Tony Adams, will have fitness tests to determine whether they can join up with the England party tomorrow.

Wright, who has scored six goals in four games since his move from Crystal Palace, is the biggest doubt. He only played against Leicester City on Tuesday with the help of an injection to relieve the pain from an ankle ligament injury.

Adams has a groin strain, as does Keith Curle, who pulled out yesterday. The situation is a worry for England, preparing for the tie with Turkey, since two other central defenders, Mark Wright and Paul Parker, had already withdrawn.

England's group rivals, the Republic of Ireland, have lost Curle's Manchester City colleague, Niall Quinn (knee ligaments), from the squad to play Poland in Poznan. The Leeds United pair, Gordon Strachan and Gary McAllister, are both hoping to recover from injuries in time for Scotland's trip to Romania.

Wales will be without the Bristol City central defender, Mark Aizlewood, in Germany. He faces a cartilage operation. The Norwich defender, David Phillips (ankle) and the Sheffield United midfield player, Glynn Hodges (toe), are also out. Fortunately for Wales, Aizlewood's injury coincides with the return to fitness of the Crystal Palace centre half, Eric Young.



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